BLOCK.

Superior Block, Conveniences sults, Speaking al location, and

Magill

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Floors.

Leiter & Co.

Iadison-st

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floor, with private

ement offices, from ta. Apply to Y, 90 LaSalle-st.

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g on southwest Salle-sts. Also

Building, Fifth-

BAUM & CO.

ENT.

for light manu-

ng, with basement, 6075 linton-st. These premises a sides, with large storage am engine and shafting, ring purposes. They can a moderate rent.

charter with liberal pro-RYERSON, 44 Portland t OO., 85 East Washing

ow occupied by H.
gan-st., for rent.
NRY EOFF,
4 Washington-st.

Michigan-av. and Stree. M. Pullman, Eq.; provements, is heated by ed at low rent by leal Estate Broker, 97 South Clark-st.

first floor, 34x100, the whole of good

BARDUS BROS.

ming 30 rooms, in brick ngton and Chinton-sts., uns. Inquire at 16 South

basement, third, and r Madisou-st, and Was as wholesale business, kseller, & Washington

DAL DOCK

nt on Twelfth-st., ire Slip, with rail-relfth-st. bridge. M. PETRIE, n-st., Basement.

French-roof dwelling to Twenty-eighth-st.

INT

Wabash-av., north of ries and basement, with meniture, or any other inity. Apply to M. S.

MBER YARD.

icago River. Apply to

RENT

ar Halsted-st.

RIPLEY, Water-st.

RENT. e and Market-sts. Ap-Monroe-st., Room II.

OR RENT.

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Jefferson-st. lighted. Best

ASALLE-ST.

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DAMAGED PIANOS.

SMITH & NIXON,

FINANCIAL. FOR SALE

\$15,000 SECURED NOTES.

Public notice is hereby given that on Saturday, April S. A. D. 1874, at the hour of 13 o'clock noon. I will offer is sale to the highest bidder for each, at the office of C. F. Hidd & Co., No. 10 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill., sere coupon notes of \$3,000 each, due respectively Oct. 1874, Oct. 1, 1875, and Oct. 1, 1876, bearing interests of sere cont per annum, parable semi-annually. Said notes ge executed by

JOSEPH E. YOUNG, ad the principal and interest of said notes are gua

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Co., ad are secured by trust deed on real estate in the city of disease. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in agnest of note of Samuel J. Walker, for the sum of 5,85.07 now overdue and unpaid. O. R. FIELD,

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, h. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, ONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DE-081TS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage

GENERAL NOTICES BROKERAGE.

To Life Agents and Solicitors:
The Home Life Insurance Company of New York do not
allow or pay a brokerage in any case, and never have. But
hammon as I have lasely assumed the Chicago Agency,
the having been with the Home during the past treive
pan, and wishing to increase the business, will pay upon

Able to Pay the Loan of One-Third by Dividends. Gen'l Agent, No. 4 Methodist Church Block.

Special Assessment Rebates.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April IT, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties who have dons their own-work on streets where special assessments have been made, such as building sidswalks, curb-walls, etc., to call at this office and get the proper certificates, as that the amounts due them can be the proper certificates, as that the amounts due them can be the proper certificates, so that the amounts due them can be properly the control of the properly of the control of the properly of the control of the contro

Desiring to concentrate our business at our factory, cor. of West Twenty-second and flak-sts., where our Dock, Yard, Dry Kilns, ic., are located, we offer the property occupied by us, at the cor. of Clark and Twelfthms., FOR BALE or FOR BENT; One Hundred and Seventy-six feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four on Twelfth, corred with substantial brick, buildings, three and four stories high, with the exception of Thirty feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four feet on Twelfth. So much of the Machinery, Shafting, &c., as may be desired will be sold with the property.

GOSS & PHILLIPS MFG. CO.

North Dearborn-st.

Choice corner, near the Lake Shore Drive, for sale by S. S. GREELEY,

TO RENT. The elegant house, corner of Michigan-av. and Sixtenthett, now occupied by Geo. M. Pullman, Esq. and house having all modern improvements, is heated by sean throughout. Will be rented at low rent by J. M. MARSALL, Real Estate Broker, 97 South Clark-st.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK TO RENT. 250 feet front on Twelfth-st.
ranning back to the Empire Slip, with rail
rad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge.
Apply to
M. PETRIE.
163 Washington-st., Basement.

TO RENT, FOR LUMBER YARD, Pock property near mouth of Chicago River. Apply to B. CLARKE, Chief Engineer I. C. R. R., No. 58 lightern av. FOR SALE.

Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe.

Loc., 00 for Morris. Tanker & Co.'s for sale at lowest

J. T. RYERSON, Agent.

S18 to 294 South Water-st.

THE GOWAN MARBLE CO., II North Clark-et.

Gunther's Candies. oris, in per lb. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner,

Joliet & Northern Indiana RAILROAD COMPANY,

BOSTON, April 13, 1874.

Its annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet statum indiana Hallroad Company for choice of Differ the ensuing year, and for the transaction of state brainess as may properly come before such a will be held at the office of said Company, at Ill.; on Tessday, the 5th day of May nacty at 9 May 1400 May 1500 May 15 BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO., 31 Brown's Building, Liverpool, and an antiquent of Provisions, Lard, &c., and an antiquent for the purchase and sale of same for future sale of the purchase and sale of same for future sale of the REMOVALS.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE. REMOVAL. ADDOOK, COXE & CO. will be found on Monday the April M. at their new office in Washington ... w. corner of Washington ... and Fifth-av.

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Baxter Appeals Again to the President.

He Asks the United States Troops Not to Interfere.

And Reminds the President that He Is Pledged to Baxter's Support.

The Story of the Coup d'Etat Told by an Eye-Witness.

How Brooks Came Up and Baxter Went Down.

A Case of Political See-Saw Without Precedent.

GOV. BAXTER'S APPEAL. LITTLE ROCK, April 19.—Col. Ross, commander of the United States troops, took possession of the telegraph office this morning and opened it to the public, relieving Gov. Baxter's guards. He has one company stationed at the Ashley House, where the telegraph office is lo-cated, and has interfered to such an extent with Gov. Baxter's military preparations that he can make no forward move on the State-House. In consideration of this fact, Gov. Baxter to-day

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT :

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT:

LITTLE ROCK, April 19.

To the President of the United States:

A few days since in the absence of my counsel and at a time wholly unexpected, the Circuit Judge of this county, a court of inferior jurisdiction, rendered judgment in favor of Brooks against me for the office of Governor of this State; and, without notice to me or my counsel, I was at once forcibly put out of the office, and that without any pretense of a writ being served on me. All this was done, too, after the Supreme Court of this State had twice decided that no court in the State had jurisdiction.

At once, on being ejected from the office, I took steps to restore myself, to get possession of the office, and to carry on the Government. The people are coming to my aid and are ready to restore me at once. In making this organization I am obstructed by the interference of the United States troops in displacing my guards from the telegraph office, and now it is apprehended that there will be further interference. Such interference breaks me down and prevents any effort on my part to restore the State Government and to protect the people in their rights. I beg of you to modify any order to the extent of such interference, and to leave me free to act in this way to restore law and peace as the legitimate Governor of the State. Such interference; does not leave me any chance to assert my claim to the office of Governor. In the interests of peace and of those people who are flocking here to my support by the hundreds, I beg of you to remove the United States troops back to the arsenal, and to permit me to restore the legitimate Government by my own forces, which I will do promptly, if the United States will not interfere. There is an armed insurrection against the legal State Government here, and I call upon you to aid in suppressing it; but, if you will not, them leave me free to act, and order the United States troops back to the arsenal, and to permit me to restore the legitimate Government here, and I call upon you to

THE PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

The Governor's forces have been increased several hundred during the day, and the streets are full of armed men. Brooks has withdrawn all his sentinels to a point inside his barricade at the State-House. The troops of Gov. Baxter

BROOKS' SIDE. .

St. Louis, April 19.—The Democrat's special from Little Rock, to-night, says the situation is essentially unchanged. The presence of the United States troops deters any aggressive demonstration on the part of Baxter's forces. Crowds stration on the part of Baxter's forces. Crowds
throng the streets eager to learn of the projected
governments. Your reporter has conversed with
several of the insurgent leaders, most of whom
privately express themselves as
DISGUSTED WITH THE INSAME POLICY
and conflicting counsels, coupled with the indecision of Baxter, and some of his ardent supporters and best fighting material have gone
home with the avowed purpose of pursuing their
regular avocations.

home with the avowed purpose of pursuing their regular avocations.

About noon to-day some twenty colored troops, disarmed and held under guard by Baxter, broke through their lines and joined Brooks' forces at the State House.

THE CITIZENS OFFER AID TO BROOKS.

Material aid from a great mass of citizens, both in this city and State, is offered Brooks in abundance, and he is as secure of his position as an unqualified support can make him.

The manner in which Brooks obtained possession of the executive office has excited comment and provoked questions abroad.

HOW HE CAME INTO OFFICE.

In justice to that gentleman, ever since the question of contesting his rights to the immunities and prerogatives of the office of Governor in judicial tribunals, Baxter has openly asserted he would neither respect nor abide by any decision of the courts adverse to him. His July speech at Lewisburg was full of invectives and

verse to him. His July speech at Lewisburg was full of invectives and

THERATS OF RESISTANCE.

to any judicial order restraining the exercise of said official functions. While the question of quo warranto was under advisement in the Supreme Court, he deposed his Republican militia officers, or lled around him the Southern Democratic element, received his militia, surrounded the State-House with armed guards, entrenched himself in the Executive office, and

DARED NOT VENTURE

beyond the Executive precincts. And when it was announced that the decision would be reached, he prepared a proclamation declaring martial law, sent a Major-General of Militia with a proclamation in his pocket to the Supreme Court-room with instructions that should the decision be adverse to him to read the proclamation and arrest the members of the Court. These facts are well known here, and other States understand but little the circumstances which have conspired to cause the

RELLIGERENT ATTITUDE OF THE TWO PARTIES.

Brooks has promptly acquiesced in the order of Col. Rose directing that all armed men be kept off the streets, and has withdrawn his sentinels from the State-House grounds, but maintains

tinels from the State-House grounds, but maintains

A WARLIER ATTITUDE

within the Capitol. A dispatch received here from Mr. Wilshire, of the Arkansas delegation in Congress to Batter, asking him to have United States District-Attorney Harrington contradict the statement made in the Lower House of Congress yesterday by Hynes concerning the asizure of the telegraph office here, and the SUPERVESION OF DESPATCHES.

Baxter wrote a reply for Harrington to sign, but that gentleman declined, and sent the telegram himself, confirming Hynes' statement from his own and other officials' personal experience. A shout to-day from amidst the crowds upon the streets, that the insurgents were coming, produced an electric effect at the State-House in an instant.

RARRICADES

were swarming with musketry, the field-pieces manned, the windows filled with determined defenders, and the entire garrison alert and ready for fight. The slarm was a false one, but the effect was very suggestive.

Late dispatches from Washington are more

were swarming with muskery, the field-pieces manned, the windows filled with determined defenders, and the entire garrison alert and ready for fight. The alarm was a false one, but the effect was very suggestive.

Late dispatches from Washington are more than favorable to Gov. Brooks, and say that

Baxter, in putting himself above the law, has undertaken a task that must prove disastrous.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Representative
Hynes, of Arkansas, received by telegraph today a copy of the decision of the Court on the Arkansas Gubernatorial question. It is regular in form and correct in every particular. The indications were to-day that the obstructions to telegraphic communication to and from Little Rock have been removed, and that affairs in that vicinity were in a less critical condition than on the preceding days.

THE COUP D'ETAT. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., April 16, 1874. I am here just in time to witness

one of the genuine Southern kind. In the fall of 1872, Brooks and Baxter ran for the four years' term of the Governorship. In January. 1873, Baxter was inaugurated, and has served as Governor until yesterday at noon. In some way, at the end of the session of the Legislature, the matter was brought before that body, which gave its approbation to Baxter's tenure of office. By quo warranto the case was also brought before the Supreme Court of the State, which ruled a want of jurisdiction to re-State, which ruled a want of jurisdiction to re-examine the count of the Legislature. For nearly a year, a suit has been pending in the Circuit Court,—Judge Whytock,—brought by Brooks, under a peculiar statute-provision, for the emoluments of the office and the office it-self. Yesterday the Judge decided the case, giving the office and \$2,218 of back-pay, under before Judge McClure, and

as Governor. He then went into the Governor's room, and surprised him by a notification as to these proceedings, and demanded the office.

After some parley and some show of force,— Gen. Catterson claiming, by virtue of having been appointed the new Adjutant-General of the State, the authority to enforce the decision of the Court,-the old Governor evacuated the premises, and the new one took possession, with Gov. " Baxter, with some show of retreat for protection, resorted to St. John's College, a military school, sustained by the Masons. There he reposes in safety to-day, under the strong arms of the boy-cadets.

The whole thing was

The whole thing was

A THUNDERCLAP

upon the community. It looked threatening for a time. Cannon were put in place at the front and rear entrances of the Capitol, and men in arms were stationed in support, and the street in front patrolled. Hundreds of armed men swarmed about. This morning, having occasion to call upon some of the officials at the State-House, I passed a series of seniries up the stairs and through the halls. The Governor's room-door being ajar, I saw it also well supplied with the ebony defenders.

No further outbreak has as yet occurred. The people appear to be taking it quite acquiescively though, in the atmosphere, there seems to be a sort of spell that

sort of spell that

MAY BE BROKEN YET BY THE STORM.

Baxter at once telegraphed President Grant, telling him the situation and asking the service of the troops here in the Arsenal (now called Barracks) to put him back into office. No answer has been made public. I guess Gen. Grant got enough of that business in Louisiana. He did not repeat it in Taxas. A bulletin is posted today as a delegram from Senator Clayton and the three Arkansas members of the House at Washington (the seats of the three—by the way—being all contested) congratulating Brocks and the people upon their triumph. Wonder if it was not all

the people upon their triumph. Wonder if it was not all
UNDERSTOOD AND PLANNED BEFORERAND by Clayton & Co.!
Calling upon Col. Rose, in command at the Arsenal (spacious buildings, erected in 1833, upon a magnificent campus, now in the city), I found him fully confident that he could, if authorized, prevent any shedding of blood, and only anxious to that effect,—not caring a continental for the party issues. He had not yet received any orders from his superior officers. He has a few companies at command, enough to keep the peace and save bloodshed if called upon. The Brooks party is armed. The Baxter party is not.

not.

Recently the United States Government, in apportioning arms, assigned 2,000 stand to Arkansas, and these were stored in the Arsenal. In case the Outs should gain an order for the surrender of these arms, there

sapportioning arms, assigned 2,000 stand to Arkansas, and these were stored in the Arsenal. In case the Outs should gain an order for the surrender of these arms, there

MAY RE SOME SHARP WORK.

This is a point of delicacy in the case. St. John's College stands upon the side of the Arsenal Camp, and so the captive Governor looks out wistfully upon those grounds, waiting anxiously for Blucher or Gen. Grant. And the Governor defacto is caged in the Room of State, not knowing what is going to turn up.

This political riddle I am not able to solve. It seems a little funny to an outsider that a subordinate court can find jurisdiction in a case where the Supreme Court found none. But they say this is a case under the statute for regaining the "back-pay" of office, and so is not analagous to that which came before the Supreme Court upon a quo warranto, upon a motion of the Attorney-General. Another funny thing is, How can a Circuit Judge annul the indorsement of the Legislature upon the count? Anyhow, it is said that Brooks did have the most legal votes, and that he ought to be recognized. Moreover, it is believed that the Interests of Republican and Democratic votes. Further developments are waited for. The whole aspect to-day is comico-serious.

Aldrich, a lawyer, is here in jail for the murder of Judge Fox, a noble, true, and honest incumbent of the Bench in a country district. He came from the North, and had married a lady of position in this city. The killing was a premeditated, cold-blooded affair. Political hate was mixed with it. Another Judge was murdered in another part of the State not long ago. His murderer, although escaping the verdict for that crime, has just been hung for killing other persons. In Texas I picked up a country paper that reported

Eight MURDERS

as the news of the week within that State in the line of this practice. To kill a man's dog or to steal his mule is an inexpiable offense. But the sanctity of a man's life is not so well dediend.

Judge WHITOCK.

From the LaGrosse (Wis.) Republic

the sanctity of a man's life is not so well dedued.

J. E. Box.

JUDGE WHITCOK.

The Circuit Court Judge who gave the judgment of ouster, and issued the writ by which Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas, who had been acting Governor for months, was forcibly ejected from office and Brooks put in his place, was Judge Whitcok. At the time the war broke out in 1861, he was reading law with Cameron & Bishcp. Bishop enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and Whitcok followed suit. When the War was over both these gentlemen took up their residence in Little Rock. Whitcok was subsequently elected Circuit Judge of Pulaski County, holds that position yet, and seems to be playing an important part in putting in and turning out Governors of that State.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., L.L.
D., President of Trinity College,
Hartford, Conn.
Hartford, Conn., April 19.—The Rev. Abner
Jackson, D. D., LL. D., President of Trinity
College, died at his residence in this city this
morning, aged 78 years.

J. P. M. Stetson.

New York, April 18.—James P. M. Stetson, for many years connected with the Astor House and other hotel enterprises, has died of paralysis, age 56.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—For the Upper
Lake region, brisk and high northeast to southeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather, except
over the northern portion, where there will be

FOREIGN.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1874.

The Abandoned Steamer L'Amerique Towed Into Plymouth, Eng.

A Plebiscite in Switzerland---The Constitution to Be Revised.

The Bishop of Nancy Fined by a German Court.

Difficulty Between Buenos Ayres and Uruguay.

THE STEAMSHIP L'AMERIQUE. London, April 19.—Capt. Roussean, of the teamship L'Amerique, says, in his official report of the disaster, that on the 14th the danger of sinking became evident; a consultation of offi-cers was held, and it was decided to abandon the

ship immediately.

[Heraid Special.]

London, April 18.—The British steamer, Spray, from Newport, bound for Gibraliar, and the steamer Barry, from Panama, for Newcastle, have arrived at Plymouth, England. The Spray picked up, in lat. 47 N., long. 6 W., the steamship Amerique, before reported derelict. The Spray took her in tow during thirty-six hours, and then fell in with the Barry, which gave assistance. The Amerique had sunstained no apparent damage, and was making no water, except in the engine-room. The cabin was in the greatest confusion, owing to the hurried manner of abandoning the steamer. The greater portion of the baggage of the passengers was aboard.

London, April 18.—Livingstone's funeral was aboard.

London, April 18.—Livingstone's funeral was
the grandest ever witnessed during the present
generation. Stanley occupied the post of honor,
heading the right-hand side of the line of pall-

generation. Stanley occupied the post of honor, heading the right-hand side of the line of pall-bearers.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.—The derelict French steamship L'Amerique was towed into this harbor yesterday by the steamers Spray, from Newport for Gibraltar, and F. T. Barry, from Panama. The Captain of the Spray reports that he encountered the L'Amerique on the 15th inst. in lat. 47 deg. 40 min., drifting in the trough of the sea. On being boarded she was found to be abandoned, with six or eight feet of water in her engine-room, stokehole, and bunkers; the other compartments of the steamer were dry. Her spars and steering-gear were intact. The Spray immediately took her in tow, and was atterwards assisted by the steamer F. T. Barry. The pumps in the L'Amerique were set at work, and when she arrived in Plymouth Harbor yesterday, the water in the engine compartment had gained only two feet. The pumping is still going on. The ship's chronometers and baggage left by the passengers have been saved, and it is expected that a large portion, if not all, of her cargo will be preserved.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.—The French steamer L'Amerique is now free of water. When she was boarded by the officers of the Spray, her cargo had shifted, and she careened badly, but she was afterwards righted.

Berne, April 19.—Partial returns indicate that the plebiscite taken on the revision of the Fed-eral Constitution, has resulted in a majority of over 100,000 votes in favor of revision.

GERMANY. Berlin, April 19.—The German Tribunal at Savern has condemned in continuacian and im-posed a heavy fine upon, the Bishop of Nancy for his charge to the clergy, issued last July.

at 12 noon yesterday, from the Hall of the Geographical Society, in Saville row. The hearse was followed by twelve mourning coaches; then came the Queen and Prince of Wales' carriages, and numerous others of the nobility. The pall-bearers were headed on the right hand by Stanley, and on the left by Wainwright. The others were Dr. Kirk, Horace Walter, Sir Thomas Seele, Col. Grant, Mr. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, and Mr. E Young. The chief mourners were Dr. Moffatt, Dr. Livingstone's father-in-law, and the dead explorer's two sons, Thomas and Oawell Livingstone.

There were present the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester, Lords Shaftesbury, Lawrence, and Houghton, the Bishops of Lincoln and Sierra Leon, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson. Sir William Ferguson, the Lord Mayor of London, and twenty members of the corporation, the Rt. Hon. Russel Gurney, the diplomatic representatives of America, France, Germany, Italy, Fortugal, and others. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Provost of Glasgow and Hamilton, the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, the officers of the Mal-wa, Admirals Sherwood, Osborne, and other explorers.

The ceremony was impressive to a high de-

the Mai-wa, Admirals Sherwood, Osborne, and other explorers.

The ceremony was impressive to a high degree, and there was a full choral service. Dean Stanley, the sub-Dean, and Canons of Westminster Cathedral officiated. The Dead March from "Saul" was performed and the coffin was covered with camellias and palm branches.

An immense concourse of speciators followed the corpes, and, along the route, all stores were closed.

The Observer and other papers pay a high tribute to American enterprise.

The Telegraph says that Stanley and Wainwright, in the places of honor, signify America and Africa as chief mourners, and that, without American aid, Livingstone would have been unheard of, and supposed dead long ago.

London, April 19.—The miners killed by the explosion at Dunkinfield ware buried to-day. The funeral was strended by 10,000 persons.

BAYONNE, April 19.—The Carlist General, Saballo, and all his staff, were recently captured by the Republican troops, near Vieh, but Saballo, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped, and crossed the frontier into France.

MADRID, April 19.—The army in the North has been heavily reinforced. It now numbers 40,000 men and has seventy pieces of artillery.

CUBA. Hanana, April 18.—The Diario recommends the farming out of the custom-houses to a company, and believes the Captain-General will assent with the greatest pleasure.

The Diario regrets the renting of custom-houses morally, but believes it necessary economically.

Jose Antonio Tesser, a prominent merchant, has been elected President of the Spamsh Bank, subject to the approval of the Captain-General.

BRAZIL.

Lisson, April 19.—The sentence of the Bishop of Pernambuco has been commuted to simple imprisonment. The report which was current in Paris recently, that the Bishop had been pardoned, is not confirmed. RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Whitehouse in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 19.—Bishop Whitehouse, of Chicago, preached the opening sermon at the restored St. James Episcopal Church this morning, and afterwards held confirmation services there and at the Cathedral this evening. The sermon was a powerful effort, and insisted in the doctrine of the Divine presence.

tion, and thought he had better stay at home and attend to his business. He knew better than his congregation what was best for them and him. He closed his remarks on the subject in these words, which are characteristic of the man: "I don't need vacation. At any rate I don't need it now. If I should break down, I would take it; until then, you have got to 'take it."

THE SOUTHWESTERN FLOOD.

Great Devastation.

Great Devastation.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, April 17.
The streams of Northern Missour, Southern Iowa, and those which flow into the Missouri from the direction of Northern Arkansas, as well as the White and Arkansas themselves, are all running out flush, indicating that the recent rains have been as heavy west as they have been east of the Mississippi; and their effect will be to bring down still another flood on top of the one already here. The outlook is fraught with extreme danger to all property-owners and residents of lands not above reach of highwater.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE
has caused much uneasiness to those who reside along the valleys of creeks and rivers. The Cany Fork and Collins Rivers, the heads of which are in the Cumberland Mountains, near McMinnville, have flooded the valleys, and are higher than has been known for twenty-five years. They, with other tributaries, have swollen the Cumberland to an almost unprecedented depth. Harpeth Shoals having over 46 feet of water on them. Nashville and Edgeville (opposite) are partially under water,—a part of College, Cherry, and Diemonbreun streets, the bottom between Market and Front, Ellis' charcoal-turnace, South Front, Sulphur Spring bottom, North High street, and other points having been invaded by water last Tuesday, so that many residents had to move out, and up to yesterday the tide was still advancing. The total rainfall at Nashville since the first of the present year has been over 25 inches, and since the ist of April nearly 6 inches. The race-course is partially submerged, and Burton & Barry have sent their stables to this city. Beadle's stable, on South Cherry street, was blown down by the wind, and twenty horses precipitated into the back water during the night, some of which were drowned. At Edgefield the water was over 4 feet deep on White's Creek pike, and a number of families had to seek higher ground.

All the low lands between Tullahoma and McMinnville were inundated last Tuesday, and those immense waters caused the Cum

those immense waters caused the Cumberland to attain a higher level than has been known for many years.

The rainfall here, and of course over the surrounding country likewise, since Sunday last, has been 3 64-100 inches, and during the same time the river here has risen 21 inches. It stood at dark last night 15 inches below the highest flood of 1867, with the flood going on at the rate of 6 cents per day. At Cairo the advance has been 3 feet in seven days, and last evening the water-level was 10 feet below the highest water of the past.

Telegraphic advices yesterday stated the Tennessee River to be very full and rising 2 inches an hour, threatening an overflow, with 85one and Duck Rivers higher than they have been since 1847, and likely to exceed the swell of that year. Damage has been done to several railroads by the high water, and trains on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad are temporarily delayed. Thirty or forty business-houses were threatened on Front street, north of Broad, with an invasion of the waters at Nashville, yesterday, and the people were moving out, as the river continued to advance at the rate of an inch an hour.

TROM ARKANSAS.

The news came yesterday that, after rising to 18½ feet, the water had commenced declining. The rise would of course affect the situation about Chicot, when much suffering from high water has already been experienced. The loss of stock alone about Chicot will, it is stated, exceed \$10,000 in value, and a large portion of Chicot County, as well as the country lying above, is under water, and likely to remain so for some time to come.

URUGUAY.

LISBON, April 19.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. A rupture had occurred between the Argentine Republic and the Government at Montevideo because President Sarmiento had arbitrarily closed the River Uraguay against vessels from Oriental ports. It was hoped, however, that a settlement of the difficulty would be effected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(Herald Cable Special.)

LONDON, April 19.—The procession at the funeral of Dr. Livingstone commenced to move at 12 noon yesterday, from the Hall of the Geographical Society, in Saville row. The hearse was followed by twelve mourntween here and Vicksburg was in 1862, and it stood at ite high level 37 days. The flood of 1858 lasted 95 days at this place and 129 days at Vicksburg. It is believed that the present flood will be fully up to that of 1862, and perhaps over

the situation is decidedly bad. The Bass and Lookout levees, below Lake Providence, have submerged all plantations lying between that and the Teness. There is no hope of checking

the situation is decidedly bad. The Bass and Lookout levees, below Lake Providence, have submerged all plantations lying between that and the Tenèss. There is no hope of checking the overflow, or of stopping the breaks. Below the mouth of Red River the water is even with the bank-tops, and over in many places, and numerous crevasses have occurred at various points.

The crevasse 2 miles below Baton Rouge, on McCullen's place, east side, affects Ward's Creek bayou, Fontaine bottoms, and fifteen riverplantations to Bayou Manchac. The citizens of Plaquemine, on the west side, 110 miles above New Orleans, in a public meeting, several days ago, protesting against the cutting of the dykes to relieve the main river, claimed that such an act would afford no relief, and the Derville Parish people would therefore resist it to the death. Its opening would overflow the town of Plaquemine, and, with the existing crevasses of Point Coupee and other parishes, would turn the Mississippi River down on the richest portion of Louisana, and swamp the entire Grand Lake country, cause great suffering, and eventuate in the death of many persons who would have no time to escape to the highlands.

Back water from the Mississippi has backed up the Washita to Trinity, and also far up Red River, and Tensas Parish is, with the exceptions of the parts of plantations, generally overflowed. To add to the misoriumes of that section, the guists, which are the usual attendants upon high water, are annoying stocs, and quite a number of mules have died on the Avondale and Mound plantations. This will cap the climax of the misories of the country. At New Orleans the water is through the planking of the steamboat levee in many places, and about the French market and elsewhere it has run over, but a temporary levee constructed hastily along the riverfront of the city promises to afford future protection. The Bonnet Carre crevases, above New Orleans, was 150 yards wide and increasing. The Jackson Railroad had opened fifty gates through the road-bed, w

No DELAY IN THE TRADES,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—There is no delay
in the transpartation of passengers south from
Louisville. The trains are new run via Nashville and Decatur, connecting to Montgomery,
Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

A Boy Accidentally Shoots a Playmate.

Cincinnati, O., April 19.—At the Cincinnati Union Bethel, this evening, two boys, William K. Fairchild and John Hannard, each 14 years of age, were together in the wash-room. Hannard was playing with Fairchild's pissol, when it went off, the ball entering Fairchild's stomach, inflicting a probably mortal wound. Fairchild was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital, and Hannard was arrested. It is thought that the shooting was purely accidental.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sidner, O., April 19.—A little girl, about 7 years old, daughter of Nathan Stout, a farmer living 7 miles north of this place, was instantly killed last night, while blowing in the muzzle of a gun in the hands of a brother, supposing it not to be loaded. The gun had not been used for four years.

Two Persons Drowned.

New York, April 18.—A schooner ran ashore while making the harbor last night, and the Captain and one of the crew wars drowned.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Civil-Service Commis sion to the President.

Battles, Sieges, and Fortunes of the Reform Movement.

All That Is Wanted to Assure Success

Is \$25,000. The Sanborn and District Investigations

About Concluded.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—The Civil-Service Commission have made their report to the President. It says, regarded as a whole, that the situation and prospects may be stated as favorable. To arrest the system now, when it has encountered all possible obstacles, and has surmounted most of them, but has not had time to develop the experience required to exhibit the best application of its methods and full results of its influence, would be in every way inconclusive and unfortunate.

AN APPROPHIATION OF \$25,000 NEEDED.

To carry on the reform for another year, there is needed an appropriation of \$25,000; it is desirable that the appropriation should be in such language as to no longer leave any doubt among the people whether it be the intention of Congress to allow the new system a full and fair trial.

In addition to

TRE INCREASED PRESTIČE AND VICOS, CIVIL-SERVICE REPORM.

In addition to

THE INCREASED PRESTICE AND VICON,
which an unmistakable indonsement by Congress
would impart to the new system, it is plain that,
in the language of the President's message of
December, 1872, "it will require the direct
action of Congress to render the enforcement of
the system binding upon my [his] successors."

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT IT.

We cannot better express our convictions than
by adopting the language of the highest officers
elected by the people: "There is a public feeling in this country founded in reason, compreheading the best interests of the country, which
demads reform in the Civil-Service;" and "the
elevation and purification of the Civil-Service of
the Government will be hailed with approval by
the whole people of the United States."

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATING COM-

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The memorial-ists expect to close, for the time being at least, ists expect to close, for the time being at least, their examination of witnesses before the District Investigating Committee by to-morrow or Tuesday. Significance is given to the statement made by Col. Nickerson, that Congressman Parsons in describing the ironizing process used by DeGolyer & McClelland, displayed complete ignorance of that process. Nickerson, as the owner and operator of the patent for the process, is esteemed good authority on the subject.

How parsons earned his file.

It is testified by Chittenden that Parsons devoted thirty days to the task of informing himself, with regard to the method in which the wood is ironized, and that it was in his, Chittenden's, opinion mainly due to Parsons' lucid explanation and cogent arguments. The statement of Nickerson, the man most familiar with the process, and under whose supervision it was used, taken in connection with Chittenden, shows, it would seem, that the merit of the pavement, as set forth by Parsons, had but LITTLE TO DO WITH ITS ADOPTION by the Board, as he knew nothing about its merits, and the inference is raised that it was mainly because of the "influence" that Parsons commanded that the contract was awarded. It is understood that Blickendorfer, the Civil Engineer brought here from Onio to measure the paving, etc., done by the Board, has nearly completed his labors, and will be ready to report to the Committee in a few days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 19.—It is announced that to-morrow and Tuesday the Sumner obit-

naries will be pronounced in the Senate.

Mr. Williamson Wright, of Indiana, who is the County, Virginia, has offered to allow the Government to take from the quarry enough material to

COMPLETE THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT without remuneration, provided it is all taken out and the possession of the lands restored to

ont and the possession of the lands restored to him within two years.

A board will convene at the Treasury Department on the 27th inst. to examine candidates for appointment and promotion in the Engineer Corps of the revenue marine service. THE SANBORN INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn contract investigation is rapidly approaching completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and it is shought

on the Sanborn contract investigation is rapidly approaching completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and it is shought that it will be in shape to present to the House to-morrow. The Committee will sum up in a general way as to the points established by the testimony, without attempting to make, in a manner too personal, any comments.

HIGH OFFICIALS' CHARACTERS DAMAGED.

The facts elicited are of such a damaging character to Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer that they will need no comment, and will speak for themselves. The passage of a bill to repeal the law under which the conoxious contracts were executed, and which will at the same time provide for the collection of delinquent taxes due in part from persons in Europe, and in part from persons and corporations in this country, will be recommended in this connection. It is generally remarked by Congressmen that there will not probably be more than one vote against the bill, and that one vote will be Benjamin Butler's.

CHANDLER TO THE RESCUE.

A strong effort is making by Administration supporters to create sympathy for Secretary Richardson in Congressional circles. Chandler is said to have devoted himself with rare self-denial to this charitable work. As their excuses for Richardson and appeals in his behalf are based principally on arguments which, when boiled down, amount to the ples that such an intensely stupid ass ought not to be biamed as a man of fairly good sense would be, they seem to be entitled to credit for yielding to the impulses of a good heart, if nothing more; but the more they exert themselves the worse they make it for the poor Secretary.

THE BATFIELD AST. CROIX people have been quietly but industriously working up their case, and it is possible that their bill will be urged to-morrow in the House.

THE RATFIELD AST. CROIX people have been quietly but industriously working up their case, and it is possible that their bill will be urged to-morrow in the House.

THE BATFIELD AST. CROIX people as they

with Senators Morton and Logan than with any others.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

The Supreme Court will, on Wednesday next, hear with a view to making final decision, the so-called 20 per cent cases, which involve the payment to some 500 or 600 civil employes of the Government of 20 per cent additional compensation, which they claim is due them under the Congressional resolution of 1867, which allowed 20 per cent additional pay to all employes of the several classes therein definitely specified. These claims are based upon the assumption that the words "and other employes," which in the resolution followed the specifically designated classes of employes, comprehended certain persons employed at navy-yards and in other Government civil service.

NUMBER 240.

pulling the strings to have his son Don made successor to Richardson as Secretary of the Tressury.

The Catholics of the District are experiencing an attack in a mild form of the temperance revival, and have recently been quite active in forming Father Burke temperance associations in various parts of the day.

Harlan's Chronicle of to-day advocates, in a leading article, the justice of the claims of Brooks that he is Governor of Arkansas, on the grounds that a competent legal tribunal has decided that he was elected to that office. The editor sets forth that, while for political reasons, he has desired Baxter's success, yet, under the circumstances, that gentleman ought to quietly surrender his office to Brooks.

[Pothe Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Bertholdi, the French Minister, and Postmaster-General Creewell have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an International letter rate of 9 cents, or 50 centimes for each half-ounce in this country to retain the postage collected therein, and to pay for the transportation to the other of the mails. Preparement will be optional, but want of it will subject letters to a fine of 5 cents, or 25 centimes, to be retained by the country collecting. There are to be no postal accounts between the two countries.

The formal ratification of the postal treaty with Japan has been exchanged. The treaty with Japan shall notify the United States of its readiness for the withdrawal of our present postal agents in that country.

The Transcura Postroujo.

New York, April 18.—A Philadelphia dispatch

Alexander H. Stephens left the city last even-ing, for his home in Georgia. Before taking his departure, he was called upon by a company of friends, and, during the conversation, remarked that unless his health should become improved

Capture of a Supposed Member of the Gang of Wall Street Forgers.

New York, April 19.—A mysterious prisoner has been held in the Tombs for some days on the suspicion of being connected with the gang of railroad forgers who operated in Wall street last summer. They negotiated over \$1,000,000 of counterfeit bonds on the New York Central and Buffalo & Eric Railway Companies before being discovered. Among the victims were most

toriety; Stephen Raymond, who was extradicted in London; Johrson, a lawyer; Brown, Yates, and Franklin, who negotiated the bonds; and Stephen Ohlmsted, who did the printing and engraving. The latter is to be used as a winess.

witness.

The trial of the forgers, it is thought, will begin this week. The District Attorney's officers say that the evidence will disclose the most astonishing forgery conspiracy on record in this

Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribupe.

GREENVILLE, O., April 19.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the passenger train going west at 4:30 p.m., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & & Louis Railway, about half a mile west of Greenville, O., by putting a bar of railroad iron on the track. The train was not running fast, and no serious damage was caused. This is the third attempt to wreck the same train.

Suicide of a Murderer. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns, Locansport, Ind., April 19.—E. H. Burgess, tho shot his wife yesterday, died last night from the effects of poison administered by him-

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Effect of the New Railroad Law The Effect of the New Railroad Law in Wisconsin.

Milwauker, Wis., April 19.—A morning paper publishes an interview with the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in which he says, in respect to the law passed by the last Legislature, that the road cannot run under it. He further says that the Company will first test the constitutionality of the act in the courts, and, if beaten there, will take off all its trains.

An Agent of Bischoffsheim & Goldsmidt in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

New York, April 19.—Mr. Cassel, representative of Bischoffsheim & Goldsmidt, Erie's London bankers, is in New York again, and there is much speculation as to the cause of his visit. Whether he comes to take active part in the hostillities in Erie which are pending, or whether it is to look after the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and other railroad interests of his employers, is as yet unknown. The firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldsmidt became interested in the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad, and have either taken on their own account, or negotiated the, sale to others, of \$6,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Company. At the time they took or sold these bonds, it was understood that \$12,000,000 would finish the road, and make it able to do a profitable business. The time has come for the other \$6,000,000, and it is thought not improbable that Cassell's mission concerns this enterprise, while at the same time he will look to the interest of nis employers in Erie, and Atlantic, and Northwestern, and the United States Rolling-Stock Company. Mr. Cassell says his employers do not intend entering into any railroad contests, and claims his business is of no public interest.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., April 19.—The fire at Platteville, Grant County, early Thursday morning, which broke out in Lottmen's saloon, destroyed eleven buildings in the business centre of the village. Loss. \$20,000; with little insur-

What Dr. Thomas Has to Say of the Professor's Trial.

He Expresses His Horror of the Doctrines of Election, Etc.

Mr. Burrill Discourses on Bigotry in the Presbyterian Church.

Laymen Need Not Indorse the Confession of Faith-Ministers Must.

Dr. Henry Powers Makes a Plea for Heresy.

THE WORLD'S CHARITIES.

Prof. Swing's Sermon Yesterday. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, his text being: "The greatest of these is charity." The ser-

den are born into equal rights, but not ual conditions. It is one of the enigmas orld created by an all-wise and merciful

and goodness. Where reason would sected to find a planet full of happy and reastures, it discovers one swarming with rable,—the entire multitude being sinsucject to frequent and greet sorrows, secial multitude of these being afflicted adness, or deafness, or dumbness, or a pleet poverty, or inherited disease, a crator once depicted so terribly the uman life that the Government silenced beck the passion for suicide that was by his eloquence, he fact of such a world full of misgled as and grief, of wealth and poverty, of and insanity, of education and ignorance, serven use to an enormous virtue called and institutions where this virtue exitself. When he that possesses light the blind; when he that possesses reases care of the insane; when he that is pleads for the reform of the sinful, in the rich man gives to the poor mortal inthout clothing or food—this is charity, calization in human life of the fable of t, that she carries her helpless young r back, or of the pelican, that, on days o food has been found, she feeds her pen blood from her own breast. Some have found explanation of the dark pheotherman being in this single virtue of ence, which is so built up in the kind them of human hands, made almost any these works of love. When we recall gline of names which have gathered inhele beauty and houer from works of the for those who were suffering ungeriefs to be no mystery, but to be a dark and to orious sky.

intellect and heart to man must shrink before all the duties of the whole world, and must give his hand and heart to some fragment which his soul may the better master. When we think of the aris and sciences, and of all literature, and of all beauty, it is with deep malancholy the soul turns back spring, "You are too vest for me. The grave is just before me in the grass. I must give you up forever;" and when we think of all lands, what flowers there are blooming which we cannot see, and what vernal winds are blowing elsewhere, when our winter is hoarse with cold storms, the melancholy comes again, that we must shut out this pageant of nature's loveliness from our heart, and live and die with our own earth all unknown, unseen. But such is our fate, and this fate evades all the other realms of man. It remains, therefore, to bow to the limitations of love, and of money and of information, and to wed each himself or fibreslf to some one or more special charities, that there one's love and labor and gold may be gathered, until the world shall feel its power, and one's own heart shall feel the reflex influence of its own sympathy. We do not see that Mr. Sumner committed any grave offense when he turned away empty a hand that sought aid, with his great words that he was "living for the welfare of a race which none else would help;" for it was just this concentration of a soul upon one great mission that not only so powerfully affected the destiny of the negro race, but which reacted so powerfully, also, upon the character of the benefactor. All benevolence, that it should be judiciously applied, must be based upon information as to the object, and, that it may bring happiness to the giver, cannot be based on his love of the object. A gift bestowed without any information about the cause, or love of the cause, must only have brought annoyance to the soul that gave.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached an eloquent and able sermon on "The Trial of Prof. Swing" yesterday morning, at the First Method-ist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, to a very large audience. He spoke as

follows:

Master, we saw one casting out devils in Thy name, and he followeth not us; and we forbade him, because he followeth not us. But Jesus said, Forbid him not.—Mark in, 37-38.

It is sometimes urged, in justification of the existence of the different denominations, that they do good in watching one over the other. The Christian spirit should certainly lead them to feel a deep interest in each other's welfare, and in conserving the common cause of religion.

streets, to a very large antienos. He spones a follows:

Master, was see one casting out devits it "Try ame, and state, was see one casting out devits it "Try ame, and state, which are the control of t

when the proposal points protein and points and provided the provided points in the control of the provided points and the provided points and the provided points and the provided points and the provided points are provided by the provided points are provided by the provided points and the provided points are provided by the provided points and the provided points are provided by the provided points are provided by the provided points and the provided points are provided by the provided points

all these forms forced upon it on pain of heresy.

The Athanasian Creed, used in the Church of England, begins by saying: "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith, which except every one do keep whole and undefiled without doubt he shall perish everlasting." And the one faith is this: "That we worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, neither confounding the persons or dividing the substance." Then comes the explanation of this, and at every line the mystery and confusion grows upon the mind, and yet it is said, "Except every one do keep whole, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly!" Is it strange that the public mind is becoming confused and weary, and the conscience sore, over so many abstract and metaphysical statements, and cries out for a return to the Bible and the simplicity and rest of the Christian life! No man has a right to put such scholastic obstructions in the way of souls. God made the path of life plain. How different our confused philosophic confessions from the plain teachings and tender words of our Blakased.

scholastic obstractions in the way of souls. God made the path of life plain. How different our confused philosophic confessions from the plain teachings and tender words of our Blessed Lord! I shall always rejoice that over the door of our own Methodist Church is written: "There is only one condition previously required of all who would become members of these societies, namely, a desire to fee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins in this life." And then when in the Church it is expected, first, that you do no harm: and, second that you do good by all possible ways to the bodies and souls of men. How many millions have come in under that motto in the last hundred years! They have lived happy, useful lives by that rule, and whispered back at the last, "All is well." We have our simple form of doctrines, but that on which we must misst, holiness of heart and life, is not even mentioned in the Articles of Faith.

The trial of Prof. Swing will give a new interest to the question as to how far it is the right and duty of a Church to demand of its members, and especially, of its ministers, an entire adherence to its Articles of Faith. As a question of Church law, there can, of course, be but one opinion as to the right or authority of the Church to demand a strict compliance with the covenant of membership and ministerial vows. In so far, Bishop Whitehouse had the Church law on his side in the case of Brother Swing; that is, assuming, which I suppose to be the fact, that Brother Swing is not in full sympathy with the doctrines of Calvinism. But there is a moral, or religious side to the question of religion as a theory, and religion as a life, and the relation of the one to the other, and the duty of the Church in preserving purity of doctrines. In the present case, I think the vest majority of Presbyterian

is departing from Calvinism, he is going in the direction of truth; and if so in this instance, it is not a question of purity of dootrine, but of fidelity to a Church standard. Looked, at in a broader sense, we find that persons come into the religious life more through the loves and wants of the heart than by the theories of the head. Led by these loves the soul finds life and peace under very different forms of belief, as Universalist, Methodist, or Presbyterian, and is very apt to think that the Church in which it is converted is right. This we all know.

Then suppose a course of study is commenced. The first stage of the mind is largely acquisitive. Led on by the novelty of learning and the desire to find evidence of what is already accepted as true, the mind sees but one side. After this comes the reflective period, when one thinks for one's own theology has its birth and one's own thoughts are given to the world. Now in all this times life-work is taken up, and, possibly, half done, associations are formed, and the minister, at this age, is not a plant or shrub just ready to be set out, but a tree, well rooted in the earth. At heart he knows he is honest, he feels in full accord with the heart-work of the Church, but his theology has grown somewhat away from one or more of the formal doctrines of his Church, but still he is blessed in his work and blameless in his life. What is his duty? I say, stay where he is, and work on What should the Church authoraties do? If the Church exists mainly as a theory, if it is so le work is to defend intellectual dogmas lour since settled, or outgrown; or if it is a wall to hold pegs, upon which to hang up skeletons of the dark ages, if this is the chief business, then if it find a living man or a thinker, turn him out, or if one of these

its workers about with embarrasaments, encourage them. There must be more individual soulliberty, and what is called orthodoxy must admut of some newer and wider definitions.

Were you to-day to turn out every minister
who holds to the moral view of atonement, you
would exclude many of the best thinkers and
workers in the Churches. It is not a hereay to
hold such a view. If the Presbyterians turn out
all who doubt Calvinism, or at least all who do
not honestly preach it, they will have but few
left. And this trial of Prof. Swing is only the
beginning. That Church must take broader
ground, or lose much of the best brain and heart
of our time. It cannot afford to go back to the
dark ages, and I pray food, for the truth's sake,
that it may not. They cannot put the dusty
garments of the sixteenth century on the diving
men of the nineteenth century. Those
who breathe the fresh, pure air
of the broad prairies of the West, will not
wear them. The ashes of old Geneva cannot
abide the breath of new Chicago. If they turn
out Prof. Swing, who that has thought and life
will want to remain? Out at that door will go
many more.

What I think they should do is this: Let all
such good men and workers go on, bid them God
speed, and either let their Calvinism lie as a dead
thing in the books, or else, at least, so far reform it as to take away its worst features. What
a scene is this for 1874: a hundred grave men
assembled to try this brether? Who is he, and
what is his offense? Alman known to us all.
A man whose Christian character is also lutely
above suspicion. A man of rareet gifts and
finest culture. A man whose nature is as tender
and gentle as the voice of the dove. A man on
whom God's benedictions evermore soide, and
who has preached better sermons and to more
people during the past year than any other minister in Chicago. The fields white for the harvest and crying for the reapers, the world full of
sin, to be stayed and sonis to be saved,—we and
who has preached better sermons and to more
people during the pas

What Laymen May, and Ministers May Not. Se.

The Rev. David J. Burrell presched yesterday morning, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, on

of the Pharisees worthy of imitation. They were very devoted to the Scriptures; strict in their observance of the Mossic law; rigidly ad-

There was no such thing as bigotry. The Church was alliberal as any that the Lord ever allowed to exist. One of the Kings of France said that he would sooner lose his right hand than tolerate Lutheranism, and would gladly shed the blood of his dearest child sooner than see that child a convert to that dootrine. This, however, was spoken in a day and age of religious intolerance and persecution, when we could not blame men for being bigoted.

A minister of the gospel might violate his vows of ordination, and still be allowed, by courtesy, to remain in his pulpit, but there were certain vital, fundamental truths which if a man rejected he could not remain in the Presbyterian or any other Church. If a man rejected the divinity of Christ, he had no right to be in the Presbyterian or any other Evangelical Church. Luther, when a monk, once journeyed to Rome, where he was told that there was virtue in ascending Pilate's stairness, over which Christ had once passed. As Luther was slowly and devoutly bowing his body and face upon the steps he heard within him a great voice, asymp: "by faith are ye saved." It was poculiarly the fath of the Presbyterian Church, which traced it back not servely to Calvin, but to Luther; but to St. Paul; not to St. Paul; not to St. Paul; not to St. Paul; not to the Lord Jesus Christ. A man who denied this great iruth, or who mantained that faith would save unless it were fixed on Christ, was guilty of heresy against the whole Evangelical Church.

This was all that should expose a guilty one to explain from the Church. If any man love not Christ, let him be anathems maranatha; if any man preached other salvation except through Him, let him be anathems maranatha; if any man preached other salvation except through Him, let him be anathems maranatha. The speaker was sorry that any controversy had arisen in Chicago between two learned ships met in mid-cean at alght, and each, supposing the other to be a neuseny, opened fire. All the night long the terrible combst was continued, and, as morning s

I love one woman with a holy fire. Whom I revere as priestess of my

success with them:

"In Eugland bicycling has a department assigned to it in such journals as the Anil, and is not only practiced as a passime, but tuned to good, practical account in taking journeys. Occasionally we read of bicycle riders running a race with the St. Alban's or some other has stage-coach, and the two-wheeled vehicle generally comes out winner. Recently a triato speed was had to test the question, 'ma verm horse.' A race of 20 miles, for £25 a file, we arranged and carried out, the competitor being John Keen of Surbiton, the champton biored rider, and Polly, a good pony, belonging to Mr. Cooper of Birmingham. At first, the lightled considerably; towards the middle of the run the pony got ahead; during the lith mile Keen again took the lead, the peay beginning to be a good deal fagged; and at the close of the 17th mile the pony was led off the county and the triumphant binyclist was duly notified by Polly's backers that they did not require him to finish the distance. The pony was well ridden, and everything so managed as to make it a fine competition. Recen's best time was run in 3 minutes 32 seconds, and he made the first 10 miles had been as an unlucky individual, took has see for the first time in the French Academy, seed leagues were busy with the dictionary, and having reached the letter N, were engaged in the meaning the word seefaste inamptions. A fairly had been heard and admired a copy of write the production of an Academician, it was proceed, in order to give her some idea of the strious labors of the learned Assembly, to read he agreed to make it is a fire or when the word feet. A general and or patient has production of an Academician. It was proposed, in order to give her some idea of the strious labors of the feeting and the following: "Jeaz de Princes, regal passion of spite or act of violence perpetuated by on a power." This was terribly spropos. Carlother which, even at that ported.

Prom Pomeray's Democrat, April 11.

garded by the public in the light of a minus.

Pardoned by the President

From Pomeroy's Democrat, April 11.

President Grant has issued the executes don in favor of Leander and Byron Fot, Alexandr and Byron Fot, Alexandr and son, of the firm of the firm of B. Fox & Ox.

391 Canal street, New York City, who, at a stance of Anthony Comstock, were proceeded and convicted has year of sending obscens to through the malls. They claimed at the that they had bought the books as parely tific medical works, and were not sware of containing anything that could be constructed more obscenity. They were, nevertheless guilty and senteneed to one year impressed in or sideration of the possibility of their being the ceived as to the character of the books, not discharge, on condition of their paying the and the costs of the prosecution.

nor principalities, nor power, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

A PLEA FOR HERESY.

Sermes by the Rev. Henry Powers at the Church of the Messiah.

Yesterday evening the Rev. Henry Powers, not itself the looks of the deposition from the looks of the man, and of goodly repute as a gentle man, and of goodly repute as a ge

THE PUL

The Able Minister

The Rev. M. J. Sav. Truth About

Mr. McChesney Explai

Or. Locke Is Opposed

Rabbi Kohler Tells of the Jewish

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enfession of my faith, dictions of my life, orgive the spoken lie, in who helpeth man, d fear not life or death by thy hand—Amen i

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. NOTES. APPLIE B. 10

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Every Evening and Saturday Matineo.

"MARY'S MEARD THE NEWS!"

"ONLY A LITTLE CIDER."

Second Week of "THE BORDER LILY!" M'VICKER'S THEATRE. AIMEE

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, April 20. Benefit of MISS SYDNET DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

SIX NIGHTS, TUESDAY AND SATURDA MATISIX NIGHTS, TUESDAY AND SATURDA MATIIn their great Hondry Success as the Oly the Story of
New York, entitled GABRIEL GRUB one farcical,
the Goblins who Stole the Sexton incheran, legenddemoniscal, musical, operatical, ter Story, NOTOR—
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combining as it does Grotesque anoing. Buriesque Bailet, Instrumental Pautasias, Gues, Choruses, etc.

7 NEW STARS!

Lot known as the "Long John" Engine-House Lot (Sub-Lot 4, of Lots 4, 5, and 8, Block 54, Original Town), being 44 feet front on Laxalle-41, between Washington and Madison-sts., by about 101 feet deep.

Proposals will be respired until April 20, 1874, for cash, and also for one-third cash, balance I and I years, with interest at 8 per cent.

City Comptreller.

NO PAY! I 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. K. K. H. is the only physician in the city who warrants curve or no pay. Having returned from Europe. After visiting the general control of the control

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give fice address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made sither by draft, express, the order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered. Sunday excepted. 25 cents per we Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per we Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-on and Monroe. Engagement of the Majilton-Rayno pair. "Gabriel Grub." HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Benefit of Miss. Sydney Cowell "Day After the Wedding," "To Parents and Guard ans." "The Pretty Housebreaker."

ADRLPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenu dd Congress street. Variety entertainment. Alex avis, Karl Lind, Logrenia, etc.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S CIRCUS-Madison orner Elizabeth.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 20, 1874.

The plebiscite taken in Switzerland on the revision of the Constitution has resulted in a majority of over 100,000 in favor of revision.

The Bishop of Nancy has fallen foul of a German tribunal, and been heavily fined for his presumption. It is not true, as reported, that the Bishop of Pernambuco has been pardoned The grace extended to him was simply the remission of his fine.

There are one or two grammatical gems Senator Logan's last speech on the finances, worthy of the man who wailed over the unfortu nate Chandler, who was "depreciated in intellect." He says: "Why is it that figures and facts are wholly ignored, while the statements of Marco Polo, whose history of his travels was once in great doubt as to whether it was fiction or fact, but is now considered authentic, substituted as arguments?" We sympathize with the history that was in such pange of doubt, and we sorrow over the "are" which the Senator has ignominiously kicked out of its place between tantive and participle. Mr. Logan should avoid long words and long sentences.

cate fashion, of certain pledges recently mad by him, which have not been scrupulously fulilled. Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas, in a dispatch to the President yesterday, said : "I rely con fidently, as I have all the time, upon the sesurance contained in your letter of Sept. 15, 1878, that you would prevent the overthrow of my official authority by illegal and disorderly proceedings." The other reminder came from that body of men known as the Civil-Service Reform Commission, At the end of their report, which is given in our Washington dispatches ond reference is made to the President's firm stand, taken before the last Presidential election, in favor of purifying the Service. The difference between making promises and keep-ing them is thus painfully forced upon the ation of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

ressman Farwell on the currency question. We grieve to notice that Mr. Farwell has generally fought shy of the roll-call when voting was speech is for the most part sound. Barring his nception of what is called the "balance of trade," his observations on the nature and of peacemaker. The war, therefore, is thus functions of money are correct, and his ideas of what is necessary in the way of legislation are based on good business principles. His recmendations are that banking be made free, that the greenback circulation be con as new bank-notes are issued, until a system of practical redemption is out. This plan accords with the views set for. by Mr. James W. Buell, President of New York, in ha testimony before the House

Committee on Banking and Currency. The best speech, however, which the Illinois delegation has contributed to the currency debate is that made by Mr. Buschard, of the Fifth District, on the 2d ins. Mr. Burchard's argument evinces an aptitude for economic science combined with careful study and a conscientious purpose to declare the truth regardless of consequences personal to himself. We need not add that his conclusions are diametrically opposed to those of Morton and Logan.

Civil-Service Reform is not dead yet, and we are assured, this morning, by the Commissioners appointed to amend the spoliation system wither to in force, that the movement is not even in the agonies of dissolution. The fact is, the movent has hardly begun. All that is wanted to set the ball in motion is a good start and an appriation of \$25,000 from the National Treas ary. Both of these conditions are desirable money is granted the Commission will try to napage the start. This is not exactly the substance of the Civil-Service Reamission's report to the President but it is much nearer a statement of the facts in the case than they have dared to approach. There of Boston ; the Sanborn investigation has made ore dreamed of, affecting not only sub-Government; the scandalous action of officials at New Orleans, New York, St. Louis, and these are some of the results everything and everybody decent, the Comoral and physical prodigy—crying, truly, but

ally tame on Saturday, with less doing and an easier feeling. Mess pork was the chief exand and 15c per bri 75@9.82% seller June. Meste were quiet be done if McEnery, of Louisians, were in Brooks' place, and Kallery. ler June. Lard was quiet and 21/65c per 100 lbs lower, at \$9.60@9.65 cash, and

8%@8%e for short ribs, 9@9%e for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwine were quiet and firmer, at 94%@95c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and 1c lower, closing at \$1.25% cash, and \$1.26% seller May. Corn was less active and 11/c lower, closing at 64c cash, 64%c seller May. Oats were dull and %c lower, closing at 45%c cash, and 46%c seller May. Rye was quiet and steady at 93c. Barley was quiet, at \$1.40@1.42 for No. 3. Hogs were active and firm, with sales at \$5.25@6.121/2 for common to choice. Cattle and sheep were in etive and weak.

Rabbi Kohler preached yesterday on "The Mission of the Jewish People." He believes that Islamism and Christianity will eventually coal esce and sink into a common oblivion. The approaching trial of Prof. Swing gave occa-sion for allusions, more or less direct, by several preachers, to the principles involved in the proceedings up to this point.

The Professor himself talked of Christian charity—a religious product of which he has recently had very little objective experience. Dr. Thomas of the First Methodist Church, re garded the trial from the Arminian standpoint. The Rev. D. J. Burrell, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, preached on "Bigotry in the Presby-terian Church." His fundamental proposition was that there is no such thing as Presbyterian bigotry. The Rev. Henry Powers, who is supplying Mr. Collier's pulpit, offered "a ples for heresy," with a remote application to Prof. Swing's case. The sermons on general topics are of more than usual interest. The Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church, snoke of "The Good of Sunday." His argument was the old one-the better the daw the better the deed. Other subjects treated of were: "The Able Minister of the Old Testament," by the Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. John's Episcopal Church; "The Bible and Wine," by the Rev. Mr. McChesney, being an answer to Rabbi Felsenthal's article on unfermented wine; and Woman's Work in the Church," by the Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Episcopal Church. Dr. Locke had not a crumb of comfort to offer the crusading women

THE SITUATION IN ARKANSAS.

Up to date, the situation in the capital of Ar-kansas remains virtually unchanged. Gov.

Brooks is in possession of the State-House, and controls the safe, whatever that is worth, the great seal, the State papers and documents, and apparently the State officers also. The windows of the State-House bristle with bayonets, and it has broken out with muskets from attic to cellar. Two pieces of artillery guard the approaches to the halls of legislation ready to welcome the Baxterites to their gory beds. Barricades have been thrown up by the Brooksites, and behind them the gallant henchmen of Brooks sit scowling defiance at Baxter and his "mob." Sentinels pace the streets, and, unless civilians have the Brooks countersign, and the Baxter countersign also, they have to stay at home or go to the guard-house. The men can't get to their businees, and the women can't go shopping, and quiet people are probably echoing Morcutio's wish, "a plague o' both your houses." Meanwhile, Baxter is occupying a hotel as a temporary gubernatorial mansion, and he also has muskets in the windows and sentinels stalking about. Between these two, the United States troops are placed, with instructions not to allow any violence or bloodshed. Thus the two Governors sit and glower at each other, and shake their fists, and threaten, but no harm is done, and it is difficult to see how any harm can be done so long as the United States troops maintain their present attitude. The two Governors resemble nothing so much as two small dogs growling and snapping their there is a big dog between them, whose growl and whose teeth are dangerous, acting the role far a war of words, in the shape of windy and

blustering proclamations, which do not differ materially, except that Brooks has the advantage of spreading the great seal upon his, and dating them from the State-House, and Baxter's lack that ornament, and emanate from a tavern. Brooks commences his proclamations, "Elisha Baxter, pretending to be Governor of the State of Arkansas," and Bexter commences his, of the Importers and Traders' National Bank "Joseph Brooks, pretending to be Governor of Arkansas." Both of them affirm that they are charged by the Constitution and enjoined by their oaths of office to see that the laws are enforced. Both of them desire to avoid bloodshed and destruction of private property. Both of them command the nutually-opposing forces to lay down their arms and go home in twenty-four hours, and both of them feel compelled to take such measures as will prevent disorder, although it is not exactly clear how they are going to make or prevent any disorder with the United States troops holding both Governors by the cost-collar. The situation, as it exists at present, is rather ridiculous than otherwise. The exact numerical status of the opposing forces differs according to the inspiration of the dispatches. From the

State-House, everything appears rosy for the Brooks faction. From the hotel, everything is rosy for Baxter. The State-House dispatches report an arrival of two negroes, headed by a brass band, to the aid of Baxter, and this reinforcement, according to the hotel dispatches, appears as so many handreds, and vice versa. It is evident that this condition of masterly inactivity cannot long be kept up. If the United States troops continue to hold their present position, one side or the other must give way, and the prospects are that Brooks can hold out longer than Baxter, as he has nine points of law in the possession of the State-House and the State safe, especially if there is anything in the safe. However patriotic Gov. Baxter or the Arkansas travelers may be who are flocking about him he can't conduct a campaign without money. Patriotism is only persistent and effective when it is on a money basis. Patriots must have bread and beef whisky-the latter being the staff of life in Arkansas. If these are not furnished promptly, the Baxter army will begin to dwindle, peak and the Reformers. And in the face of pine, and the gallant squad of Pulaski patriots will gradually leave for home, where pork, and parades its still-born offspring as a pone, and poteen are plenty. The Government at Washington thus far has acted with discre tion. The Attorney-General has advised the onsted Governor to take his case before the Snpreme Court and obtain its decision, and, meanwhile, the troops are on hand to prevent any disor

der or violence. So long as we profess to have a

Republican form of Government, and admit that the law is paramount authority, then the law must be referred to and its decisions obeyed.

costs Brooks was elected by the neonle as McEnery was, but Baxter got the office. Baxter, it seems, was the better man of the twe, for he vetoed all the bad bills passed by the Legislature. So out he went. Brooks gave his adhesion to the Republican party in the nick of time. So in he went. If Kellogg should turn honest, and McEnery should betray his supporters, what then?

The Pennsylvania mine-owners frankly avow that they must have either a strike or a lockout every year or two in order to prevent the otherwise inevitable over-production of coal. In other words, there is a surplus of labor in the coal-districts. The crowds which demanded work from the city authorities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, and other places, luring the last winter, showed that there was a surplus of labor throughout a great part of the country. This city has very many unemployed men to-day. They swarm in New York. Reckless charity has brought them there in hordes. The wages of labor are sinking. There are firstclass carpenters in Chicago who are earning only \$1.50 a day. A year ago, they got more than twice as much. Contractors who are doing heavy jobs have to post up notices that they wish no more men in order to keep their office from being crowded with applicants for work. The same story is told elsewhere. There are too many men to be hired.

Under these circumstances, any increase the number is a matter of lively concern. It means enforced idleness for some, more paupers. liscontent, mutterings of communism, per haps communism itself. There is great danger to our system of governmen the formation of large classes of the very poor. Such classes made Tweed a possibility. Such classes keep Butler in his seat. They give the Philadelphia Ring a hearty support. Tweed, Butler, Rings,-these are the dangers of the Republic. The great tide of immigration scarcely ebbs at all, however. Thousands of workingmen land on our shores, week after week, dazzled by the ignis fatuus of speedy wealth, or at least sure comfort. They are at a disadvantage in the fight for employment with men who were born here or have lived here long. A prominent contractor of this city says that he pays some skilled bricklayers fresh from Germany only half what he gives their elder brothers who have been here several years, and yet finds their labor less profitable. The foreign element, then, and the least Americanized part of it, is the most apt to be out of work. It greedily listens to the harangues of demagogues. It has come to this as a land of liberty, and, to its untutored sense, liberty and license are much

the same. Here is the danger. It will be wise for us to co-operate heartily in the efforts now being made by Germany and Great Britain to check the flow of immigration hither. Some of the leaders of English labor are in active correspondence with American friends on this subject, and are doing what they can to dissuade their followers from leaving their homes. The English Co-operative Congress of 1874, which met at Manchester on Easter Monday, listened to a paper by an American advising against immigration. Our dispatches state that the agricultural districts of England, whence Joseph Arch expects to transfer thousands of men to this side of the Atlantic, have been placarded with cautions against emigration. The cautions are supported by the somewhat rash statement, made on the alleged authority of Consul Archibaid of New York, that 40,000 Englishmen in this country are trying to get back. The num ber is probably exaggerated, but it has a basis of fact. If these and similar measures are vigorously pushed, in the British Isles and on the Continent, thousands of poor men may be saved

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGA-The Washington City corruption investigation has reached that point where it is evident that only the outposts of the Ring have been entered. Mr. Chittenden admits that he expended \$97,000 for influence; that of this he paid Parsons \$10,000; Garfield, \$5,000; Reverend Brown, \$8,000; kept \$2,000 himself; and paid the other \$72,000 to one Maj. Kirtland. What Kirtland was to do for this money, or did do, Mr. Chittenden, with his hand on his heart, declares he does not know. Whatever may be the result of the examination, the present generation and posterity will unite in the verdict that "Chittenden did not leak!" It is now very evident that Kirtland. who is represented as a loafer and dead-beat, without influence or credit, was merely a blind; that the money, of paid to him, was not intended for him; and that there are other persons to whom it was paid. Kirtland shows that he was just the kind of man to serve as this blind; he has no permanent habitation, and he cannot be brought before the Committee. So the absent Kirtland and the water-tight Chittenden can bid

the investigators defiance, We suggest that the Committee, if they do not find Kirtland, investigate who were interested in these paving patents; who were the officers and stockholders of these wood companies; who furnished them with the lumber; who were the partners of McClelland & DeGolyer in other jobs. The editor of a Government organ at Washington, in his testimony the other day, threw a flood of light on the contract business. He swore that, in 1872, the party was very desirous to purchase the only newspaper in Philadelphia that supported Greeley, and that, when trying to raise the money, he was told by Gen. Babcock, "There is Bingham, Postmaster at Phila delphia, who has got a fat contract under the Board of Public Works of the District : he ought to give the money," This is the light in which the officials of the District viewed the contract business. Part of the obligation of the contract was that he should "come down" when the party wanted money. It is hardly necessary to say that the same code of morality would regard as perfectly proper this donation as par

of the consideration for getting the contract.

Here was a contract for 200,000 yards of pavement; \$97,000 was put down for corruption; the contractors were to make twice as much profit, and both the extraordinary profit and the corruption fraud were included in the contract price, and were to be paid, in fact, out of taxes from the people of the District,—the rest to be appropriated by Congress. The paving job was This was notably the case in Tennessee. The but one of a series. There had been several millions of dollars paid for other paving. Who were the contractors in the other cases' Who owned or controlled the patents, and who furnished the lumber?

The District Ring may imagine that they have effectively thrown the Committee off the track of further information; that, as Chittenden will not leak, and Kirtland cannot be found, the his-

Baxter and Brooks have simply turned their tory of that \$72,000 is lost, but if the Committee will treat the inquiry as but just begun, and push further and deeper, they may yet find who the principals were, represented by the fugitive

THE ABOLITION OF INTEREST.

While there are so many advising the Governnent to issue greenbacks until the rate of interest is reduced to 5 per cent or 3 per cent, we wonder that no one of the school of political economy of which Magie and Morton are the leaders, and Logan, Oglesby, Barrere, and Cannon the humble disciples, proposes that shin plasters shall be issued till money can be borrowed at no per cent. It would be well to co tinue the manufacture of money till it can be loaned for nothing. If 10 per cent be the pres ent rate, and Government has the power to reduce that rate 5 per cent (or enehalf), why in the name of goodness should it not reduce it another half and let us have it for nothing? This would be a glorious achievement,-such a proof of the beneficence of republican institutions that every throne in the world would immediately tremble. Now, we do not belong to Magie's, Morton's, and Logan's school of finance. But, if we did belong to it, we should be true to its principles; we should carry them out to their legitimate conclusions We should argue that if legislation, by increasing the currency, could diminish the rate of interest 1 per cent, it could diminish it 2, 8, 4, 5, or 10 per cent. It might let us all borrow money "free, gratis, for nothing." And we should insist on having the rate of interest reduced to 0 per cent. If this can be done by

Congress, we insist that it shall be done. Unfortunately for our pockets, we cannot believe in even a financial Utopia. We have learned to connect the rate of interest with the demand and supply of loanable property. Not when the currency increases in volume, but when more capital is offered in the way of loans than is demanded, does the rate of interest fall. Not when the currency is contracted, but when more loanable property is demanded than is of fered, does the rate of interest rise. And the oans which are offered and demanded are loans of real wealth, measured and expressed in money. dities are the real things transferred i loans. Money only estimates and measures

The rate of interest bears no relation to the volume of currency circulating in a country The volume of the currency affects prices, no interest. An increase of the volume of currency liminishes the purchasing power of the dollar If ten dollars now purchase the use of on hundred dollars for a year, when the volume of the currency is doubled it will take twenty dol lars to purchase the use of two hundred dollars for a year. Doubling the volume of the currency diminishes the purchasing power of the dollar one-half. The ten dollars previous to the depreciation are equal to twenty after in and the hundred to two hundred, in purchasing power. The numbers are changed, the purch ng-pewer remains the same. As it is capita not money, that is loaned, an increase in t money, while the amount of capital remains the same, can have no effect on the relation be tween the supply and demand of loans, which

determines the rate of interest. These are the grounds why we do not favor the reduction of the rate of interest by legis lative action, If we supposed that Congress could diminish it at all, we should insist on its reducing it to zero. Let Magie Morton Logan etc., be consistent, logical, and philanthropic and, while they are about regulating the sum t be paid for the use of money, let them make i the smallest sum possible. And, after they have done this, let them pass, a law fixing the price of hats at 5 cents, of shoes at 6 cents, an of a horse at 50 cents. When this is done, we shall be all able to take a ride-in the direction that a mounted beggar proverbially steers.

ENGLISH WOMEN There are 3,453,681 unmarried women in Eng. land, above the age of 15, who are engaged in specific occupations, and are earning money thereby. This is the report of the census of 1871. In this country, according to the census of 1870, there are but1, 836,288 women over the age of 10, unmarried and married, "engaged in all classes of occupations." It thus appears that English wome are, as a class, much more industrious than their American sisters. When all the married women have been excluded, the ratio of feminine work ers above 15 years of age to the whole popu lation in England is over 1 in 7. In this coun try, where all the married women are counted in, and when the limiting age is put five years lower, the same ratio is about 1 in 21. A heavie pressure of want and the greater extension of nanufactures, with the consequent chance of employment, are probably the main causes of this somewhat amazing difference. We have had much more talk here than in England about the propriety of providing work for women They seem to have quietly gone to work there, instead of talking about it. Perhaps this has had its influence in improving their chances for the ballot, which they may obtain even from a conservative Government. If the word "male were stricken out of the existing laws on the franchise, the Tories would gain a number of votes. The new voters would be "widows or spinsters living on annuities or carrying on small retail trades in boroughs." These classes are crabbedly Conservative. Disraeli, will not himself introduce the needed bill, but Mr. Forsyth, one of his supporters, will. The Government will not oppose it, and there is said to be a fair chance of its passage.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

To appreciate fully the meaning of the call for aid made by the Mayor of New Orleans, and published yesterday morning, it is necessary to understand the circumstances that have provoked it. The brief and scattering dispatches from the suffering or threatened districts do not furnish sufficient data to realize the extent of the

For the past three weeks the rivers and streams tributary to the Mississippi throughout the entire Southwest have been gradually rising. At last the water rose higher than at any time since 1847. The pressure at this time was such as to cause serious apprehension, and demanded the utmost care for the preservation of the levees along the river. A week ago this district was visited by a severe tornado and then violent rain-storm, which lasted for several days. Cumberland River rose rapidly. Some accounts state that from an insignificant stream, a few hundred feet wide and 10 feet deep, it rose in forty-eight hours to a volume of water one mile across and over 60 feet in depth. The course quences were most disastrous. The City of

were vacated, and the scenes attendant upon their desertion must have been vividly exciti-Hundreds of people were awakened by finding their beds affoat, and they stepped out into three feet of water. Many were compelled to pole themselves and their families to dry land on rafts hastily constructed from planks and bedding. Many were saved from drowning by little less than a miracle, while the streets

the lower part of the city are all submerged. The railroad tracks through this portion of the State are injured and bridges swept away. The Tennessee and Stone Rivers are rising still, and the scenes which prevailed in Nashville are expected at other points. With this pressure, it is not astonishing that the Mississippi River is dangerously high. The unfortunate City of Memphis, wearily reviving after the scourge o last summer's epidemic, finds herself threaten with submersion. New Orleans is in danger o a flood. So urgent is the need for relief that Gov. Kellogg directed Gen. Thompson, State Engineer, to cut a crevasse in the dyke at Plaquemine, and divert the water in that direction. This order was afterwards, rescinded. The Engineer found that he could not execute it with safety to himself, The people of the district refused to permit it. The water all along the levee for miles was within a few inches of overflowing. The slightest ripple in the river plunged it over the tops, and steamers were compelled to float by weak places, in order not to strain them. At Baton Rouge, and for miles on either side, the water has torn the levees away, and the openings are increasing in size, while the country round is being flooded. At Plaquemine and other points where the levee still holds out, the citizens are pledged to withstand by force of arms any attempt on the part of the State authorities to piece their last bulwark, and Gen. Thompson was driven from three points fixed upon as suitable for cutting crevasses. The statement made by the Mayor of New Orleans, that 1,000 miles of the State of Louisiana were under water, is not exaggerated. The accounts from the City of New Orleans are meagre, but even now a large district is submerged. Latest advices report the river still rising, in which case the disastrous effects will be beyond all

Finding no better subjects for blackguardism the editor of the Chicago Times is now engaged with his dramatic critic, and we presume that he will make the rounds from his hotel reporter down to his chief editorial writer. The editor of the Times has undertaken a good work at last, when salaries are fixed, as it ought to be in the Times office, the employes have no right to complain. There is a reason, however, why Mr. Storey began with his dramatic critic. This unfortunate person dared to write approvingly of Mr. McCullough's acting. Mr. McCullough had been entertained during the week at a breakfast party to which Mr. Storey was not invited. Hence these additional tears!
Mr. Storey, who does everything by proxy nowadays, preferred that his dramatic critic should
do the weeping, and proceeded to administer the
flogging calculated to bring about that result.
Mr. Storey says that the assistance of his reporter in the conspiracy to puff Mr. McCullough was secured "by means not absolutely intel-lectual," but he does not tell what the means were. Perhaps spiritual? Why does not Mr. Storey consult the spirits and find out? To allow the matter to go unexplained will be a confession of impotency which the Times cannot afford to make, being already widely known as

The new foothold which the English have attained in the Pacific by the cession to them of one of the Fiji Islands is of more than ordinary importance in a commercial point of view. The island which has been given to England will be a station for the new line of steamships between San Francisco and Australia. The Fiji Islands extend over an ocean area of 40,000 square miles. There are 225 of them in all, of which ering about 300,000. It is stated plants grow with marvelous rapidity, and turnips, radishes, and mustard after being sown ty-four hours are above the surface, and in four weeks are fit for use. Cotton grows wild. and most of the islands are well adapted for coffee. Both in a commercial and agricultural sense, therefore, this foothold in the Fiji Islands is one of more than ordinary consequence. Undoubtedly, also, it is the first step towards the extension of English power over the Society, Friendly, and Navigator groups. It is steamship line has been started from San Fran cisco to Australia without any subsidy, and the English Government is getting possession of the islands of the Pacific, the Pacific Mail Company, with its enormous subsidies, has had to with-draw some of its vessels, and is fast going to

places from intrinsic rottenness and corruption Soto sought in his weary march into the interior have been found in Arkansas. The St. Louis near the Choctaw line, and announces that they are richer than at first supposed. If this is true, they must be boundless in their wealth, for De Soto and subsequent adventurers believed them inexhaustible. The world will look in the direction of these mines with one eye very cautiously shut, and its finger against its nose of incredulity until some better authority is given for the resurrection of this scheme. The little enterprise of Law, the Scottish adventurer, 150 years ago, in connection with certain hypo-thetical gold and silver mines in Arkansas, and the volume of paper currency issued upon this inaccessible gold basis, are still matters of recent history, too recent to evoke any considerable en-

Miss Anna E. Carroll is once more indefatigably pushing her claims for compensation for fur-nishing the plans by which the Tennessee cam-paign of 1862 was conducted, her principal wit-ness being Thomas A. Scott, who was then Assistant Secretary of War. The principal objection which seems to stand in the way of it, is that "some of our great captains" may be affected by it. As the only great captain who could be affected by it is Gen. Halleck, this objection is of no consequence whatever. It is a long time since Halleck has been great, if he ever was. By all rules of ordinary courtesy and jus-tice, the claim should be examined and reported upon. If Miss Carroll really furnished plans which were adopted by the War Department, which were adopted by the War Department, she deserves to be rewarded. If she is simply a troublesome old lady, pestering the Department, then let it be determined authoritatively, and let the old lady be warned off the premises.

The Whitewater (Ind.) Presbytery, which was in session last week, had a very lively time over the temperance question. On Monday evening the Presbytery adjourned to attend a mass temperance meeting. On the following evening three members of the Presbytery presented a protest against the adjournment to attend a temperance meeting, asserting in their protest that, as the present temperance agitation confounds use with abuse, and as the Bible does not ance movement. The protest was read by the Clerk and ordered spread upon the records of the session, with the prospect that this little CURRENCY AND FREE BANKING.

Speech of the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois.

Delivered in the National House of Representatives, March 26, 1874.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. B. No. 1,572) to amend the several acts pro-viding a national currency and to establish free Mr. FARWELL said

Mr. FARWELL said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The question of the currency is the most important question now agitating the public mind. It has been discussed by the press of the country throughout the land, and yet there seems to be no uniform opinion upon the subject. I do not propose to take up but a small portion of the time of the House in what I shall have to say upon this subject.

When Congress passed the National Currency act, two things were attempted to be done; first, to abolish all the banks of issue in the several States; secondly, to supply the country with the

States; secondly, to supply the country with the currency in place of that retired by the act. The former was successfully accomplished; the latter only in part,—in part because the amount was limited under the act. Congress assumed the right to fix the limit to the currency of the country, and said to the people: Thus far you shall go and no farther. The act created

A MONOPOLY OF BANKERS, which is against the spirit of our institutions, and afforded privileges to the few and denied the same privileges to the many. If the act had provided that all should have the same priviprovided that all should have the same privi-leges that are accorded to the few, the second proposition would have been accomplished, namely: the people would have had the privilege of supplying themselves with all the currency which business and commere required. The bill now under discussion aims to remedy some of the defects of the Currency act. It proposes to remove the restriction upon the vol-

proposes to remove the restriction upon the vol-ume and amount of National Bank notes. I do not favor this proposition because it will in-crease the circulation of National Bank notes, but because it gives the people the option to decrease or increase the volume as their wants may from time to time require. I do not propose to consider the question of inflation or contraction in connection with this bill, but to favor such legislation as will enable the people to supply their wants. the issuing of currency under the National C she issuing or currency under the National Currency act is made free, the people will avail themselves of just the amount they want and no more. The great law of supply and demand will regulate the volume; legislation will not and

regulate the volume; legislation will not and cannot.

It is averred by many that the proposition to make banking free will have a tendency to inflate prices. This cannot be done under this bill, because, under the third section, an easy method of redemption is provided for, and any redundancy of National Bank notes will be checked by this section. Inflation begins and ends with the legal-tender notes. The legal-tender notes are the basis of our banking operations. They perform the same functions that gold does under a specie-basis; and, as there is no law providing for their redemption or retirement at the option of the holders, as is provided for National Bank notes, an increase of their volume would tend to inflate prices. The amount now fixed by this House should not be increased for this reason. It is not necessary that the volume should be increased; in my judgment it would be wise to report the volume of legal-tender notes is not to be increased at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not object to the sum of \$400,000,000 fixed as the maximum; I would prefer that it be fixed at \$355,000,000 with free banking, and I am not quite sure but that it would be wiser to fix the volume at \$300,000,000. That amount, in my judgment, would be sufficient as a redeering agent for any volume of National Bank notes that might be taken out under the National Currency act when we have removed the restriction.

The time will come when the legal-tender notes will be retired. They should never be retired by an act compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them; but an act should be passed by Congress that would give the option to the National Banks to fund them at a small specified rate of interest. When the time comes, when our exports shall exceed our imports, and gold shall thereby flow into the country, then the National Banks to fund them at a small specified rate of interest. When the time comes, when our exports shall exceed our imports, and gold shall thereby flow into the country, then the National annot.

It is averred by many that the proposition to

Specie-payment cannot be maintained in this country with the balance of trade against us. This is not only my own opinion upon this subject, but was the opinion of all the distinguished gentlemen, except one, who have recently given testimony before the Committee on Banking and Currency upon this subject.

It seems to me that, if this question was rightly understood, no one could object to what is called free banking. If there is too much currency in the country, under this bill all National Bank notes can be retired, and very speedily.

tional Bank notes can be retired, and very speedily.

If this provision of the bill, which makes banking free, shall be adopted by Congress, it will do much to

PERFECT OUR CURRENCY-SYSTEM.

In fact, little else is necessary to be done.

I would suggest other amendments, but I do not expect them to be adopted at this time: I would relieve the banks from the operations of the State Usury laws, and authorize them to lend money for what it is worth. Competition regulates the price of money, as it does everything else.

regulates the price of allowey, and, while it is thing else.

These laws are rarely obeyed, and, while it is not within our jurisdiction to repeal them, we can exempt the banks from their operation. I would go still further: I would repeal all those provisions of the National-Currency act which interfere with the banks in any manner whatever. provisions of the National-Currency act which interfere with the banks in any manner whatever. It is an assumption on the part of the Government to interfere in or in any way regulate the business of banking, unless it is what may relate to the currency which it issues to them. Permitting them to issue notes is only a very small portion of the business of banking, and if the Government desires to exercise a paternal care over these issues, I have no objection.

We have legislated the State banks out of existence. Having done so, it is our duty to permit the people to supply themselves with something in their stead. This we do by requiring them to secure their notes; but I would like to ask any man where we get the right to interfere in all the business of the banks? Does the issuing of these notes to these banks at 90 cents on the dollar upon our bonds confer any right to manage their other business? The aggregate circulation which we permit them to have, added to the whole volume of legal-tender notes, performs less than one-lenth of the business which these banks perform? The great bulk of business is done upon bank-credits, and it is well known to you, Mr. Speaker, that, in the transactions of the banks in New York City, amounting upon the average to \$100,000,000 daily, only 3 per cent of currency is employed. Now, when it supplies so small a part of the machinery of business,

what seconds.

of the machinery of business,

WHY SHOULD WE INTERFERE

in the business of banking? If the United
States were a stockholder in these institutions,
even to a small extent, I could then see the reason why we should supervise their business;
but, as their capital is all their own, and the
Government of the United States has no interest
whatever in these institutions, why should they
not be left perfectly free to manage their own
affairs in their own way, precisely the same as
all other business is managed?

It is well known that, when a Nationall Bank fails, it is always found that
it has violated the National-Currency act.
The security which our supervision is supposed to give depositors—and it is for them
alone that this supervision is provided—is found

the Comptroller of the nent care and supervision over our stitutions. We should not supervision nless it is proposed to supe

unless it is proposed to supervise all kinds of business.

When Congress has passed such Currency law as will secure the bill-holder, its duty is done. When the restrictions are removed, as provided for by the bill now under discussion we shall have given to all the people the privilege now only accorded to a few. We can all of us obtain as much envency as is needed, provided always that we have something with which to buy it.

As I have before remarked, it is believed by some persons that to make banking free will be to flood the country with a vast amount of currency. This, in my judgment.

Is A FALLACY.

There can be no inflation of National Bast notes under this bill. I know of but twe ways to get money; one is to exchange something

notes under this bill. I know of but twe to get money: one is to exchange somet for it; the other, to borrow it.

The West and South, it is claimed, want money. That want, I fancy, is not confine those localities alone. We all want more mower want the west and South will have bask money when we are rich enough to exchange the confine the west and not before. Bashs something for them, and not before. Bashs to enganized where there is capital, and wit can be profitably employed; and the dema of the West and the South for more money. New England for less money, will be seen. And the Taxpayers

New England for less money, will be with by making banking free.

Now, much has been said about the of our currency; it has been called irred dishonest, broken promises, and so the ills that afflict the body-politic h

It seems to me that this companial c

A return to specie-payments
IS NOT NECESSARY
to the successful prosecution of business. In
past decade is one of the most prosperous in or
history, and I, for one, am content to let we
enough alone.

Specie-resumption will not be brought also
by legislating about the currency. When we
want to pay specie we must have the specie of
which to pay. We could obtain it by exchange
our exports for it; and, when our exports
not exceeded by our imports, we shall have is
withdrawal to do it, and we may resume. It
may resolve as much as we please, but this si for foreign articles will be lessense years we shall grow up to that far tion of trade which will bring gold try and make it easy to resume. tract the currency to meet the who desire resumption to be bro that way, and the result will be, muss will fall off, and we shall be improved additional taxation.

It is not denied by the adv and forced resumption but that through privation and suffering. How we hear it said during the late pane, unfered this much; let us suffer a lit und we shall have Specie-resumption we cannot pay specie

we cannot pay specie

UNTIL WE HAVE IT.

We cannot pay gold unless we have gold. It could transmute clay into gold, we could add Mr. Greeley's formula, "The way to resume."

In conclusion, I desire to say, settled policy must sconer or is be adopted, so that Congress can dismiss forey the subject of the currency. Until this is do our finances will be disturbed and our busine will be paralyzed to a greater or less extent.

The country is waiting now in feverish anxiet to see what Congress will do upon this subject of the currency what the weak of the first subject of the currency will be paralyzed to a greater or less extent.

The country is waiting now in feverish anxiet to see what Congress will do upon this subject of the currency when we shall have passed free-Banking law, we shall have taken the first transfer.

ROCHEFORT'S ESCAPE

How the Convicts Were B Their Friends—Who Is to M New York, April 18.—With referencescape of Henri Rochefort, the Paris & "We learn by a letter from London escape of the French convicts has aire by friends crew of twenty-five n if necessary. The con-seventeen in numb atry should be held res

COLUMBUS, O.

Bills Passed by the Ohio Mount

HYDE

That Suburb Ag morrow's

Two Sets of Cand

Visit to the Head

Neither Has an Ex

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Nominate a

The Village of Hyde Pi

Scylla or

election to take place a Board of Trustees, Villa two sides to the case; o tinue in power, the o when Hyde Park was not as a cheap and o residence where person in Chicago could live city taxes and from the econtests. Those were he Park. But the place inor tiplied in population unit off its township swaddling as a village under the Gen poration act. With growth tion, came ambition to en prise worthy of a subur Chicago had burrowed un tapped that reservoir two metals.

was no reason on earth w not follow her example on cost of the undertaking would reach hundreds of and, as is usual in such politicians who wanted a fivoice in disbursing the i contracts have been let, that through ignorance or have not been let to the ad a number of citizens in a public meeting zens' ticket to op and take the further Water-Works and other im hands of those whom they mismanaged affairs. THE TAX-PAY

is as follows:

Trustees—Van H. Higgins, &
mings Cherry, Sr., C. H. Ho
klam G. Clark.

Village Clerk—William J. He
Police Magnatute—No nomin
Campaign Committee—James
J. D. Orcutt, Robert Craig, Lo
John R. Hoxie, George W. Waf
Last_Thursday a Conve
Bunai way, the delegates ha
primaries, was held, and wh

Trustees Joseph F. Bonfield Tranyille S. Ingraham, Michae Onnyider H. Millett. Village Clerk-Charles E. Pop Police Magistrate-Charles E. Campaign Committee-A. D. E. Ryan, J. B. Babine, John Barney, P. Cudmore, S. F. Doy

ce of the Hon. James

alemen from Hyde Park and out consulting with eac Root. Among them were Grath, Mr. Waite, Mr. W Wadsworth. These gentie in the topic now uppermost flyde Parker, and they were all they knew. The substate observations is as follows:

They had nominated a tic

They had nominated a tic IN THE INTEREST and of the taxpayers, to ric "ring" that had taxed it Their ticket was unexception was well known as a large to layer; Samuel Faulkner Weils, Faulkner & Co., who resident of Hydo Park for two Cherry was a prominent.

sed such Currency laws older, its duty is done, removed, as provided mader discussion, we all the people the accorded to a few brain as much currency ded always that hich to buy it. Sed, it is believed by a vast amount of current.

AACY.

ACO O National Bank know of but two ways exchange something

is claimed, want more cy, is not confined to cy, is not confined to e all want more money, he will have banks and the enough to exchange to the before: Banks will is capital, and where yed; and the demands for mere money, and oney, will be complied tree.

body-politic have been before the Committee of the Commit

the same article in our-cents a pound, I find the difference between wo of these articles the s com parison shows the

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most prosperous in our
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an content to be we are to be currency. When we ust have the specie with a chain it by exchanging when our exports are currency, we shall have the we please, but this will reindustries can be kept of the favorable condibiting gold into the competite wishes of these to be brought about in the will be, that our revees thall be compelled to estable the compelled to be compelled to complet the wishes of these to be brought about in the will be, that our reverse shall be compelled to

be both these results. curry is employed, ail and we have no breadhe advocates of speedy but that the road is ffering. How often did le late panic, "We have us suffer a little more, resumption?" to doubt desirable; but

HAVE IT.

SEE We have gold. If we to gold, we could adopt

"The way to resume is desire to say, a sooner or later reas can dismiss forever to the sooner or later reas can dismiss forever to the sooner or later reas can dismiss forever to the sooner or less extent. It is not the sooner sooner to less extent. It is not the sooner sooner to less extent. It is not the sooner sooner to less extent. It is not the sooner s

T'S ESCAPE.

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BUS, O.

he Ohio House of neatives.

19.—In the Senate on a resolution for an interestation law applicable to to provide for keeping ons srom 11 a. m. to 17. ding wards of cities into interest when they contain if more; to require the country to examinar ry every six months; to service of Granges; to the same; to provide for support of superannased.

HYDE PARK.

That Suburb Agitated Over Tomorrow's Election.

Two Sets of Candidates in the Field.

Visit to the Headquarters of the Opposing Forces.

Neither Has an Exalted Opinion of the Other.

And the Taxpayers do not Think Much of Either.

Proposition to Throw Both Overboard and Nominate a New Ticket.

Scylla or Charybdis.

The Village of Hyde Park is agitated over the election to take place there to-morrow, for a Board of Trustees, Village Clerk, and Justices

The Village of Hyde Park is agitated over the election to take place there to-morrow, for Board of Trustees, Village Clerk, and Justices of the Peace. As in most elections, there are two sides to the case; one party desiring to continue in power, the other trying to turn them cut so as to succeed them. There was a time when Hyde Park was not of much note, except as a cheap and convenient suburban residence where persons doing business in Chicago could live and be free from sity taxes and from the excitement of political contests. Those were haleyon days in Hyde Park. But the place increased in size and multiplied in population until 1871, when is threw off its township swaddling clothes and organized as a village under the General Municipal Incorporation act. With growth in area and population, came ambition to engage in some enterprise worthy of a suburb of Chicago, and as Chicago had burrowed under the lake and had tapped that reservoir two miles from shore, there was no reason on earth why Hyde Park should not follow her example on a smaller scale. The cost of the undertaking, it was well known, would reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, as is usual in such cases there appeared politicians who wanted a finger in the pic, and a voice in disbursing the money. Some of the contracts have been let, and, as it is believed that through ignorance or something worse they have not been let to the advantage of the people, an number of citizens got together and in a public meeting nominated a citizen's ticket to oppose the "ring, and take the further management of the Mater-Works and other improvements out of the hands of those whom they believed that growing the money. Some of the contracts have been let, and, as it is believed that through ignorance or something worse they have not been let to the advantage of the people, an unber of citizens got together and in a public meeting nominated a citizen's the contracts have been let, and as it is believed that through ignorance or something worse they have not been

Elam G. Clark.
Village Clerk.—William J. Herrick.
Police Magistrate.—No nomination.
Campaign Committee.—James P. Root, J. M. Barker,
J. D. Oreutt, Robert Craig, Louis Heisier, C. Kuyper,
John R. Hoxie, George W. Waite.
Last.—Thursday a Convention, called in the
usual way, the delegates having been chosen at
primaries, was held, and what is known among
its friends as

primaries, was held, and what is known among its friends as

THE REGULAR TICKET

was nominated, as follows:

Trustees—Joseph F. Bonfield, Samuel A. Downer, Granville S. Ingraham, Michael Doyle, E. E. Ryan, Consider H. Millett.

Village Clerk—Charles E. Pope.

Police Magnistrate—Charles E. Reese.

Campaign Committee—A. D. Waldron, H. B. Bogue, E. E. Ryan, J. B. Sabine, John H. Trumbull, J. F. Barney, P. Cudmore, S. F. Doyle, J. Krupper.

THE RIVAL HEADQUARTHES.

As soon as the tickets were safely launched, the managers went vigorously to work to bring them into port, and each side is making strenuous efforts to reach harbor before its rival. The office of the Hon. James P. Pool, in the Ashland Block, is the headquarters for the "taxpayers," and the sanctum of Mr. Bonfield, on Washington street, is the rendezvons of the other crowd, or, as their opponents term them, "the ring." To learn the true state of affairs, a reporter of The Tribune called at both headquarters, with the following result:

the following result:

THE TAXPAYERS' HEADQUARTERS
Were visited Saturday by a large result.

THE TAXPAYERS' MEADQUARTERS were visited Saturday by a large number of gentlemen from Hyde Park who were running in and out consulting with each other and with Mr. Root. Among them were Mr. Hardy, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Waite, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. James Wadsworth. These gentlemen were catechied in the topic now uppermost in the mind of every Hyde Parker, and they were very willing to tell all they knew. The substance of their collective observations is as follows:

They had nominated a ticket
IN THE INTEREST OF REFORM
and of the taxpayers, to rid the community of a "ring" that had taxed it beyond endurance. Their ticket was unexceptionable; Mr. Higgins was well known as a large taxpayer and a retired lawyer; Samuel Faulkner was of the firm of Wells, Faulkner & Co., wholesale grocers, and a resident of Hyde Park for twelve years; Cummings Cherry was a prominent business man, the owner of the famous Cherry coal mine, a geologist, a large taxpayer, and a practical road-builder; C. H. Horine resided on Wabash avenue, north of Englewood, all who know him for his ability and integrity, and was known in Galva, Henry County, whence he came as "Houest John Bennett." Mr. Clark lived at Stony Island, where he cultivated a large farm. He was an old resident and an honcestman, That was a ticket that should inspire the taxpayers with confidence, and any man living in Hyde Park and owning property there who did not come out and vote for it was derelict in his duty to himself and to the village. Look on that picture, and then on this. Who was "Jo" Bonfield? An emigrant from Bridgeport, who had not lived long in Hyde Park. He owned a house and lot at Cleaver-ville. When in Bridgeport he was the standing member of the Board of Trustees last year, and had noted to give the contracts to Hecquenbourg, except the pipe contracts. He was the "Bill Iweed" of Hyde Park, and they were only putty in his hands.

Manuel A. Donner

**Was a grocer on South Water street, and lived on Vincennes road. Nothing could be said against him. He was a str

was in New Orleans when he was nominated. He was a decent man, and the "ring" expected to elect him before he knew of it, as he was in New Orleans. But Mr. Root telegraphed him as follows:

New Orleans. But Mr. Root telegraphed him as bollows:

CHICAGO, April 17, 1874.

6. S. Ingraham, New Orleans:
You have been nominated for Village Trustee by a summittee of which Daniel Healey and other officers and contractors were members. There is an independent tarpayers' ticket pleaged to reform. Do you wish to run on the Healey officeholders' ticket?

JAMES P. Root.

Mr. Ingraham replied as follows:

NEW OILLMANS, April 17, 1874.

Sumes P. Root, Chicago:
Please withdraw my name. I will not accept any acmination.

G. S. INGRAHAM.

The "ring" would have to get some one to be a victim in place of Mr. Ingraham.

MICHAEL DOYLE

Was an honest but illiterate Irishman, who owned property in South Chicago; one of Bonfield's tools, and consequently not to be relied upon.

was as decent a man as could be found,—too de-cent indeed to remain on the ticket,—and conse-quently he had published a card declining the doubtful honor of being elected in any such

vae an insurance agent who had lived but one year in Hyde Park. He was the lowest order of politician, and came from Phitadelphia, where he learned all the tricks he tried to practice in Hyde Park. A year ago he organized "a pick and shovel brigade," and carried the alsott on for School Trustees. In the evening, towards the close of the polis, he was a good to the polis of the po

shoulders and tin cans in their hands up to the polls, and elected Dan Haley and Bonfield, in place of H. N. Hibbard and John J. Bennett. He was, next to Bonfield, the most dangerous

place of H. N. Hibbard and John J. Bennett, He was, next to Bonfield, the most dangerous man in the crowd.

There was no doubt in the minds of the gentlemen present as to which ticket should and would be elected. A comparison of the names would leave no sane person in doubt as to which set it was safer to intrust with the management of public affairs, particularly the finances.

In addition to dilating upon the merits of their own candidates, and the demerits of their own candidates, and the demerits of their opponents, the gentlemen gave a history of the WATES-WORKS CONTRACTS.

This has already been written up in detail, and there is no necessity for going any further into it than to publish the charge made by his opponents that Mr. Bonfield voted for all these contracts with the exception of the pipe; that Mr. Boot's Campaign Committee have issued a pamphlet and a special newspaper.

EXTERATING CHARGES

that have already been published, to the effect that the Board of Trustees let a contract for pipe at \$78 a ton, while the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company paid only \$50 a ton for the same pipe; that the salaries of the officials amounted to \$40,000 a year; that the public force is too large and too expensive; that the finances are badly mixed; that the report of the Treasurer has not been published as required by law; that \$24,500, in warrants and cash, have been paid out from April, 1878; to March 1, 1874; that on March 1, special assessment accounts were indebted \$60,000 to the general town fund; that town warrants were hawked about Chicago for from 75 to 80 cents on the dollar, and yet the contractors get rich; that Calumet avenue was ordered to be opened to Ninety-fifth street at a cost of \$100.000, when there was not a house on the line of it from Fifty-fifth to Ninety-fifth street, a distance of 5 miles; that 8.6 Rhoades, Village Engineer, and Samuel Healy, Superin-

THEIR INTERESTS first, in the interest of the "stink factory," second, in the interest of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, and third, in the interest of the Stock-Yards. He did not think the people would vote for it, or that it could be elected. They had put Mr. James Morgan on the ticket in place of Mr. Ingraham. Mr. Morgan was a good man.

gan was a good man.

COL. R. S. THOMPSON,

Village Attorney, dropped in at this point and joined in the conversation, denouncing the "lies" published by the other side, and saying they promulgated all sorts of stories for electioneering purposes. He had papers to show that the price of pipe, when the contract was let for \$78, averaged \$74.80 on the dock, and that the other side misstated the case when they said that it could have been bought for \$50r. The salaries paid out of the village-treasury didn't amount, in all, to \$24,000 a year, and much more of the same tenor.

the sanctum of Mr. Bonfield, on Washingstreet, is the rendezvous of the other crowd,
as their opponents term them, "the ring."
earn the true state of affairs, a reporter of
TRIBUNE called at both headquarters, with
following result:

THE TANPAYERS' HEADQUARTERS
THE TANPAYERS' HEA tween Soylla and Charybdis. The only safety for the tax-payers of Hyde Park is in a brannew ticket, composed of entirely new men, who cannot be made the tools of selfish wire-pullars. If they go to work to-day, and put such a ticket in the field, it can, even at this eleventh hour, be elected. If not, they will have only themselves to blame if they are victimized by either of the two sets of candidates now seeking for position and power.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AMUSEMENTS. THE SECOND SONATA RECITAL

Mr. Wolfsohn's second sonata recital was given on Saturday afternoon at Standard Hall, and as at the first recital a very appreciative audience listened to his admirable readings of Beethoven's music. At the first recital Mr. Wolfsohn played the first of the three sonatas embraced in op. 2 and on this occasion com-menced his programme with the second of the same trio, which like the first is dedicated to Hadyn. The second on the programme was the D major, op. 28, familiarly known among musicians as the "Pastoral," and the third the D

be as follows:

1. Selections from "Bohemian Girl"...........Balfe Orchestra.

2. Chorus: "Bangargiadje "....................Freja."

3. Duo, Overture to "Masaniello".....................Auber Mesers. Loven and Acharius.

4. Quariette: "Bosen I Nordauskog"................Freiberg Freja.

Koch, Thiem, Goodwillie, Myer, Miss Ken kel, and Mrs. Hastreiter-Schoonhoven filled the cast in a very acceptable manner. While the solos have been excelled by professional the solos have been excelled by professional artists, never has an amateur organization presented an opera with such uniform excellence. The orchestra of forty-five pieces, under the leadership of Balatka, was refreshing in comparison with the orchestras that have been attempting to grind out music in the theatres during the winter. The performance was a gratifying success, and shows that cultivated people will turn out, even on wet Sunday evenings, to an entertainment worthy of their patronage. The same opera will be given this evening, and should be well attended.

THE GERMAN VOTE. The Staats-Zeitung of Saturday, contains the following editorial:

When the English papers in the East impudently as-sert that the "whole West is in favor of the paper-money epidemic, it can be explained by the ordinary ignorance of "cultivated" Americans, but this excuse in the standard good for the German papers at the East. They could and must know that it is other-

does not stand good for the German papers at the East. They could and must know that it is otherwise.

In a number of the most important and prominent Western cities, the Germans have denied this by their votes. The Germans, so far as can be seen, are just as unanimously against the paper-money epidemic, as against the paper of the proper of the paper of the present Congress, chosen prior to the panic of September, 1873; on the contrary, these, in their foolish idea that they have behind them the "Republican party," have hobbled along in the footsteps of the great scoundrel from the East, Butler. But very soon they will find, to their loss, that the "Republican party "in the West is not in the majority without the German vote, and that not five out of one hundred former German Republicans are willing to go with a party which has perpetrated an act branded by itself as a "national crime." What Mr. A. C. Hesing, under whose lead the Republican party in Chicago has won so many victories, recently said to the Republican Central Committee of Illinois possesses a significance extending far beyond the limits of our city and our State. It signifies that the Presidential election of 1872 was the last in which the votes of German citizens will be given to the Republican party in sufficient numbers to enable it to succeed in the West. For Mr. Hessing said not merely what he thinks, or what the Illinois Sicate-Zeitung thinks, but what 95 out of 100 of those Germans, who, in 1872, voted for Grant and Parwell think.

The Republican party in the Western States became

Zeitung thinks, but what 95 out of 100 of unose Germans who, in 1872, voted for Grant and Farwell think.

The Republican party in the Western States became the ruling power through German votes; through the falling off of German votes it will become the defeated minority party, as has already happened in Wisconsin.

Therefore, the German papers in the East would do better if they sought to measure with their own eyes the present opinions and tendencies in the West, rather than to imitate the ridiculous statements of English-American papers, which start on the assumption that the German element in the West is just as weak and devoid of influence as it is in the East. Thus, it would be well for the Philadelphia Demokrat to look around in its own State of Pennsylvania, since it has for the last ten years sent people to the National Conventions who stood ready to support this wretched papermoney swindle. If those who support these frauds consist partly of asses and partly of knaves, it can be said with truth that the West principally furnamed only the former, but the East the latter. Of an Ogleeby and a Ward it can certainly be said "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do," but of Butler and the Pennsylvania paper swindlers this cannot be said, since they know what they do, and yet do it.

CHICAGO PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

of further considering the establishment of a "Commission Exchange" on the of a "Commission Exchange" on the plan of the Board of Trade. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Tait. After the reading of the minutes, the Committee appointed for the purpose reported through their Chairman, Mr. C. F. Dexter, that the idea was perfectly feasible, and would not conflict with the interests of the Board of Trade, as some feared. On motion the report was adopted. A discussion ensued, in which it was generally held that organization was necessary, and, on motion of Mr. John M. Cyrus, a committee, consisting of Measrs. Cyrus, Dexter, and Weaver, was appointed to report a coma committee, consisting of messas. Consisting of messas commers and Weaver, was appointed to report a commercial members to pre-

mittee of from eleven to fifteen members to prepare a plan of organization. The Committee reported the following names:
C. F. Dexter, C. Gerstenberg, N. W.
Hewes, George T. Brown, S. B. Chase,
C. S. Brownwell, F. Newhall, Amory Bigelow,
James McWilliams, M. G. Gord, Lewis Lyon, H.
A. Bogardus, David Richards, P. B. Weare, and
A. S. Maltman.

On motion, the report was amended by the addition of the Committee of Three and
the Chairman of the Committee on
Organization. On motion, the report of
the Committee, as amended, was adopted.
A discussion ensued upon the best name to give
the Association, and on motion it was decided
that the Association should be called the "Chicago Produce Exchange." On motion it was decided that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn
subject to call of the Committee on Organization. On motion the meeting adjourned.

SUNDAY ADVERTISING. There were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE 58 columns of advertisements—40 of small ones,

and 18 of displayed. Of the former there were 2,511, an unusually large number for this time is growing. These advertisements were classified under appropriate heads, and unfold a cuis growing. These advertisements were classified under appropriate heads, and unfold a curious story. Owners advertised 1,000 houses, 300 rooms, 62 stores, 60 offices, lofts, etc., to rent, while 65 persons wanted to rent houses, and 29 desired rooms. The articles for sale numbered 29, and 7 persons wished to dispose of building materials. There were 353 real-estate "ads," and 21 persons who were anxious to invest in land. Those who have diamonds, jewelry, etc., and want to exchange them for something more bulky, aggregated 95. Boarders at from \$3 to \$10 a week can find accommodations at 148 houses; and the keepers will probably gather in the 41 who wish to change their place of residence. Persons who desire an agency have 9 chances, and 59 people have either too much money or not enough, and want to lend or borrow some. Seven teachers offer to give lessons in the languages, and 127 opportunities are offered to men to engage in business. The musically inclined can make their selection from 34 "ads," and buy anything from a flute to a "grand." Unemployed males are sought for by 91 persons, and 139 servant girls, etc., are wanted. Situations are looked for by 77 men and 155 women. Horse fanciers and others who have owned a horse and attachments, and have become tired of them, desire to sell 155 horses, carriages, harness, etc. Twenty-six persons have lost of found something, 16 wish to get rid of machinery, and 13 clairvoyants assert that they can tell all about the past, present, and future.

an opinion in which some of her old acquaintances concurred. What Miller has done with
his companion, or where he got her, are unknown.

HOTEL APRIVALS.

Palmer House—G. S. Hutchinson, New York;
The Liederkranz Society gave Auber's grand
opera of "Masaniello" at McVicker's Theatre
has versing. In spite of inclement weather,
the house was filled by a large and appreciative
and operant House—M. Connelly,
New York; J. T. Goddard, Hannibal; L. North,
There will be a mass temperance meeting at
west Maywood Monday evening at 7:45 p. m.
The meeting will be held at the depot. A full
attendance is desired. The ladies have been
each mass temperance meeting at
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each mass temperance of prominent.

West Maywood Monday evening at 7:45 p. m.
The meeting will be held at the depot. A full
attendance is desired. The ladies have been
each the crushing weight, and thus averted a
death so terrible and shocking. He received
several slight injuries; among others, his nasal
bone was flown.

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The Liederkranz Society gave Alber's grand
opera of "Masaniello" at McVicker's Theatre
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The meeting will be h

cause of his death. The cold settled upon his lungs, and, not receiving prompt attention, developed into typhoid-pneumonia, the effects of which so prostrated him that he had not strength to rally, and died peacefully last Friday. He leaves a wife—the daughter of Dr. L. D. Boone—and two children, and a wide circle of acquaintances to mourn his early death.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting at the Town-Hall Saturday, with all the members pres ent. The Board considered the grade of water-pipes and how it happened that some of the pipe lacks a foot of the required depth required by the contract. Mr. Colman offered the fol-lowing, which was adopted: WHEREAS, The Town of Lake has entered into contracts to supply the people of the town with lake

tracts to supply the people of the town with lake water, and Winkrasas, Said contracts will call for a large outlay of money from the Town of Lake; therefore, Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board the water-works now in course of construction by the Village of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake ought to be operated in a careful and economical manner, so that the revenue from the same may not only pay the cost of operation, but provide for the interest of the water bonds, and also provide for the sinking fund to cancel the bonds at maturity.

Resolved, That this Board, from first to last, will set its face against all extrawagant salaries in connection

its face against an early again with said work.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board \$2,000 or \$2,500 per annum should secure the services of a competent and faithful man as Superintendent, and that \$1,500 per annum should secure the services of competent and faithful man for First or Chief En

On motion of Mr. Colman, Mr. Muirhead wa

on motion of Mr. Colman, Mr. Muirhead was instructed to hire a competent man to attend to the interests of the town in the laying of water pipes on State street, and to see particularly that the pipes are put four and a half feet below the ground, to be paid no more than \$3 per day. On motion of Mr. Colman the regular meetings of the Board hereafter will be held every Saturday at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Board then adjourned to hold a special meeting Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for the purpose of considering the water and other special questions.

HYDE PARK.

The regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held at the Village Hall Saturday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Doyle, Gray, Stebbings, and President Cady.

Mr. Stebbings reported that he had attended the proceedings in court, and saw the assessment roll for benefits on the opening of Calumet avenue overruled and set aside by the court, and his experience of such proceedings suggested to him the propriety of ceasing further proceedings on Calumet, Prairie, and South Park avenues until dedications of esid avenues could be secured from the property-owners, and the expenses of such proceedings asyed. He offered

nues until dedications of said avenues could be secured from the property-owners; and the expenses of such proceedings saved. He offered the following, which was adopted:

Warneras, An order was adopted heretofore, isstructing the Attorney to prepare an ordinance for opening Sixty-second street without a petition from or a representation of the property owners in its favor, therefore. Resolved, That said order be, and it is hereby re

woked.

He also presented a plan of Sixty-second street as laid out by owners of property through the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Sec. 15, 38, 14, and the same was placed on file.

The bills of Perry, Morris & Sulzer, for printing blanks, amounting to \$8, and of Edgar L.

musically inclined can make their selection from 34 "ada," and buy anything from a flute to a "grand." Unemployed males are sought for by 91 persons, and 139 servant girls, etc., are wanted. Situations are looked for by 77 men and 150 work and attachments, and have become tire of them, desire to sell 156 horses, carriages, harness, etc. Trenty-six persons have lost of found something, 16 wish to get rid of machinery, and 13 clairvoyants assert that they can tall all about the past, present, and future.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Brickmakers' Association meets at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

General News.

Commoil No. 24, State of Illinois Sovereigns of Industry was organized Saturday evening, at 165 Fourth a revue, with Cyrus Rudge, President, and Charles White, Secretary.

During the absence of Grand Chancellor H. D. Ries, of Aurors, who has gone to Pittsburgh to attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, the grand jurisdiction of the Knights of Pviniss of Illinois, will be under the control of Grand Vice-Chancellor James H. Haynia, of Chicago.

The Union Catholic Library Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in their library-rooms, at the corner of State and Monroe streets. The President, Mr. Washington Heeing, stated the object of the meeting was to select a nominating committee of five to nomination will be on the second truesday of May. Before that day, an opposition ticket will be placed in and on the day of their election the members, numbering near 450, will from the two tickets and elect their officers.

Ex-Detective Miller made his appearance in the city present glave the second truesday of his carellescons and the same of the common time of the com

The remains of Dr. S. S. Abbott, who mysteriously disappeared from his home about a week ago, have been found in a well on the premises. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowing rendered. Dr. Abbott was an old resident of this place, and in his death the people of Jefferson have lost a quiet and peaceable citizen and good neighbor. He leaves a wife and four children.

of Jefferson have lost a quiet and peaceable citizen and good neighbor. He leaves a wife and four children.

NAPERVILE.

A man registering at the Pre-emption House as C. R. Baker, of Estavia, Ill., made a desperate effort to commit suicide Friday night. He had attempted to sever the artery of both arms at the elbow, had cut his throat, and stabbed himself to the heart. About 9 o'clock Saturday morning his room was forcibly opened, when he was found in bed in a pool of blood. Physicians were called, and now think he may recover. He gave as a reason the loss of property through the intrigue of lawyers.

The Farmers' Club will meet Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the basement of Masonic Hall, and Wednesday evening the new base hall club will meet in the same place.

The Board of Trustees met in answer to a call of the President, at the Clerk's office. Full Board in attendance. The Committee on Artesian Well reported that they had examined the well, and found that the contractor, John F. Gray, had fulfilled his contract as regarded the depth, viz: 1,600 feet, and that the water in the well was within 6 feet of the surface; that the supply was msufficient for the village; that the well should be carried deeper, or a new one started in some other locality or to abandon the artesian well project entirely. The report was accepted. The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported that they had examined Smith street south from the cemetary to Wilson street, and recommended that it be improved in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. Accepted, and the improvements ordered. It was also ordered that the sidewalk lately built on the north side of State street, between Brockway street and the railroad track, be extended across the track to the west line of W. J. Lytle's lot, the lowest bidder to have the job. A petition signed by twenty-three property-owners was presented, which prayed that a new street, four rods in width, beginning at Chicago avenue and running south between the lands of Hopkins & Batterman, night be

School District No. 10 held their annual school-meeting last Saturday evening. Messrs. Kellogg and Landman were elected Directors. The temperance question is to be debated at the polis to-morrow.

DETROIT.

Terms of Compromise Between the Board of Trade and Produce Ex-change. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, April 18.—The differences between the Board of Trade and the New Produce Exchange have been harmonized, and the latter organization will be discontinued. The basis agreed upon for the future places the control of the Board of Trade in the hands of men who do most of the business on 'Change, and who have heretofore been outvoted by the outsiders. The members are to be divided into three classes. The first include those entitled to all privileges of the Board. These pay an annual tax of \$100. of the Board. These pay an annual tax of \$100. The second class are those who have full privileges for buying and selling upon the Board, but are not eligible to office or to voting for the same. Their tax is to be \$25. The third class include outsiders who do not do business on the Board, who are not eligible to office or to voting for officers of the Board, and pay \$10. Upon all matters of public or general interest, however, the second and third class members are entitled to vot a.

NEW YORK.

cation—Bad Management of an Im-portant Benevolent Enterprise.

THE LATEST BANK IRREQULARITY.

New York, April 18.—Emil Sanor, who has been retired from the Presidency of the German-American Bank, says that he could have settled the difficulty satisfactorily if he had not been pressed after the irregularities had been discovered. As it is, he believes that the bank has ample security for the amount which he owes it, and says that the present dilemma is the result of the ambition and enmity of the other officers of the bank. A clerk in the institution is implicated, and, it is said, will be removed.

QUEEN FINANCIERINO.

as laid out by owners of property through the southwest quarter of Sec. 18, 38, 14, and the same was placed on file.

The bills of Perry, Morras & Sulzer, for printing blanks, amounting to \$8, and of Edgar L. Jayne, for copying ordinanances, for \$51, were presented and referred.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:
Pay-roll on cleaning ditches and culverts at crossing, \$8.50; pay-roll on hauling sand from Water-Works roads, \$139.25; pay-roll on outlets Sixty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, \$10.25; pay-roll on repairs Vincennes and Schell avenues, and hauling lumber for culverts, \$63; Charles Lynch, Ferryman on Calumet Ferry, \$40; total \$261.

The warrants ordered at last meeting in favor of the Louds Side News for printing having been, by clerical error, drawn on a wrong fand, were corrected as to the fund drawn from.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had examined the report of the Collector and found the same exactly correct, as published has week. The report was adopted.

Mr. Doyle reported that Colehour, Taylor & Co. had not yet furnished the required bond to the contractor, the coutract had not been signed, and the bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street had not been commenced, and the ferry was, therefore, a continued necessity.

Policeman Mehan, of the Third District, reported that the track of the Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company at Forty-first and State was being changed in such a manner as to offer serious obstruction to travel. Referred to the Committee on Streets and the Attorney.

Mr. Cady reported that he had conferred with those claiming some interest in the village park land, and inquired the theory was the offer serious obstruction to travel. Referred to the Committee on Streets and the Attorney.

Mr. Cady reported that he had conferred with those claiming some interest in the village park land, and no proported that he had conferred with those claiming some interest in the village park land, and inquired if they would quit-claim to

DRESS GOODS.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS

Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts., Have, for MONDAY, April 20, added to their stock many desirable styles.

WOOL BEGES, WOOL SERGES. CLOUDED MOHAIRS. JAPANESE SILKS, &c., Prices ranging from 25c. up, just received, and a Novelty in Embroidered

Batiste Polonaise At \$30.00, worth \$50.00.

MEDICINAL. We are now Manufacturing, and it can be procured Grocers Everywhere,

RACAHOUT des Arabes.

Which is pronounced by competent judges superior to any yet offered the public, either by foreign or domestic manufacturers. Readiout is composed of the best nutritive and rostoring substances. It is a favorite breakfast beverage for ladies and rostoring pronous persons, to whom it gives FRESHRESS and REBONPOINT. It is especially desirable for NERVOUS people, or these afflicted with weak stomeths.

Ask for W. BAKER & CO.*8, and take no other; your groser can get it if he will. Our groot can got it if he will.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED ING.

Manufacturors of the celebrated Baker's

Checelate, Occop. and Brons Prepairs

tions, and Sport Vanille Checelate.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. ONTHE WEST SIDE.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS., Offer the following DECIDED BAR-GAINS in

1 Case Japanese Sure, 25 op. yd. Japanese Silks, richer goods, 30 cts. yd. Fancy Silks, dark and light styles, 75 cts.

75 cts.
Fancy Silks, good quality, 85 cts.
Fancy Silks, dark, medium, and light colors, choice styles, worth \$1.50, for \$1.00 per yd.
Fancy Silks, superior quality, handsome styles, \$1.25 yd.
The above lines of goods are decided bargains, much under regular value, and the assortment is unsurpassed in this city for size and completeness.

passed in this city for size and completeness.

Bl'k Lyons Silks at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$1.85, the cheapest goods in the market.

Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, satin finish, at \$2, a special bargain, worth \$2.75.

Richest and finest qualities Bl'k Silks equally low.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN is offered in Dress Goods: Choice Spring Shades Cashmere Foulards, 30 cts. yd., an excellent fabric, well worth 60 cts.

A line of Mohairs, Poplins, Glove Cloths, and other Dress Goods, at 25 cts., decidedly cheap.

Rep Poplins, Spring Shades, 20 cts.

cts.
Choice Shades in Cashmeres, Poplins d' Paris, Diagonals, and other All-Wool Dress Goods very cheap. BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS! Madison & Peoria-sts.

We will open entirely NEW IM-PORTATIONS in FANCY SILKS

MONDAY, APRIL 20, Embracing Rich Glace Stripes at \$1.00! \$1.25!

\$1.50! Colored and Gray Grounds, decidedly the Handsomest and Cheapest we have exhibited this season.

FIELD, LEITER & CO. State and Washington-sts.

PROPOSALS. CONVICT LABOR TO HIRE. OFFICE KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWOBTE, Kan., April 1, 1874.

SEALED BIDS will be received for the labor of 200 CONVICTS, or what is not required to do the work at the Prison, until JUNE 1, 1874,

340 Convicts now in the Prison.

Wagon and Carriage making now carried on.
Contracts will be made for five or ten years.
HOURS will be a DAY'S LABOR. All shops net
principally brick. A New 65-Horse Power Engine, and boiler, now set. State will furnish fixed machiners, line shafting, blower and pipes. Payments required monthly. Ordinary branches of manufacturing will be allowed. Coal for fuel had from 13 to 18 cents per bushel. Full information and specifications furnished on application to 4. J. Angell, Chairman Board of Directors, or to the Warden of Fentientlary, Leavenworth, Kan.

The right reserved to reject any or all bids. NGELL, Chairman Board of Directors.

PROPOSALS.

To Timber Dealers in the Country. Parties in contiguous timber districts having Pine, Ash, Oak, Hickory, or other suitable timber who would like to furnish from one thousand to two thousand posts, each and twolve inches ditto at the top,—same being sound and perfect, and easily turned, so as to fit into an iron socket at the base, and to support, with proper arches, the (I rail) elevated plan of street railway, will please address the undersigned at once, stating price and quantity, date of delivery, etc.

Chicago, April 18, 1874.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

THE STEAMER

TRUESDELL Will leave for Green Bay and all intermediate ports, and connecting at Escanaba with Peninsular Railroad for Negaunee, Ishpem-Tuesday Evening, April 21, at 7 o'clock.

Send freight to Goodrich's Dock, foot of Michigan-sv. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c. CHILDREN'S

Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balls, &c. in large variety, at

138, 140 & 142 State-st. SHIRT BOSOMS. NOTICE TO LADIES

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S.

Making Shirts or Putting Bosoms into Old Shirts.
THE PATENT "REINFORCED" SHIRT BOSOM Is a great improvement on the common Bosom. DO NOT CRACK ON SAIT OUT IN THE FLAITS. Will from much smoother, and set better than the old style. They need only be seen to be appreciated. For sale by FIELD, LEFTER & CO.

> FAIRBANKS' SCALES

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AGASSIZ Is a notable contribution in this number

A NEW DEPARTMENT,

EDUCATION a begun, in addition to Recent Literature, Art, and

MOSE EVANS, PRUDENCE PALFREY, Have characteristic and exciting chapters.

HIND THE CONVENT GRILLE, By

TERRIBLE TWENTY-POUR HOURS. By WIL THE CATS OF ANTIQUITY. By J. W. DeForest. IVAN TURGENIEFF. By Thomas S. Parry, BADDRCK AND THAT SORT OF THING. By Ca Dudley Warner.

TERMS: 35 cents a Number; \$4.00 a Year.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston. HURD & HOUGHTON, New York RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denser Short Line, a ana. Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and Through Line. Union Depot, Wast Side, near bridge. Tichel Offices: Al Dapot, and 120 Mand.

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-et, and foot of Treenty-secon affec, 121 Randolph-et, near Clark.

Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass 4 220 p. m. Aurors Passenger (Sunday) ... 1 5 30 p. m. 1 5 5 p. m. 1 5 5 p. m. 1 5 5 p. m. 1 5

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Tichel and Freight Office, 77 Clarked. T. T. & St.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St.
F. R. R. W. B. R. Gen' Agri.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive, LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Yan Buren.et., foot of Labelle.et. States often,
northwest corner Clark and Randolphess., and southered
corner Canal and Seatleon-ets.

Mail Special New York Express 5.30 a. m. 10.00 p. m. 5.90 a. m. 5.00 a. m. 5. CHICAGO. INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROU: LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE. From the Great Central Restroad Depot, fool of Laure

GENERAL NOTICES. Pay Your City Taxes!

CHT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM 1 CITT HALL, CHICAGO, April B., 1874.

The Delinquent Tax Lists for 1873 now being made up in my office, will be returned to the County Collector for judgment and sale on 18th of May next. Tax payers wishing to save costs should pay immediately.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN,
City Collector. NEW CHROMO, RETURNING FROM THE STORE A real Gem of a Picture, to be given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-se Properly Owners, Attention!

Until lith ines. Tax Sale Certificates head by the City of Chicage on December of 10 per count presents. After which date the rate will be increased to 20 per cent. S. HAYES, City Compirelles.

DISSOT-UTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofus raining between Cr. R. Hartner H. H. Thomson Hurburgh on the light day of April College amounts due the firm sales Hastner, Garrigus Co. assumes all the habilities.

CHICASO, April 18, 1854. FOR SALE.

100 MAREET-ST.

.10134

kee & St. Paul, pre
Mabath & Western, 61

Wabath & Western, 63

Mississuppi 90

one 1634

as, Chicago & Indiana

prime bankers sixty days' sterling, and \$4.88 for demand.

Gold opened and closed at 113%, the only other quotation inving been 113%. The rates for carrying were 3%, 2, 11%, 1, 3 lat, and finally 2 per cent. Clearnare paid out during the week \$153,000, and received \$2.870,000 for customs. Imports for the week: Dry goods, \$1.728,635; merchanize, \$7,541,130. Speede shipments, \$503,781, principally gold and silver bar.

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market has been alternately weak and strong. In the early dealings prices bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market has been alternately weak and strong. In the early dealings prices general improvement at the First loard. Subsequently there was another recovery of \$2.90 per cent from the lowest ont anordly before the close of business a general saction of \$2.00 per cent from the lowest ont anordly before the close of business a general saction of \$2.00 per cent took place, and the masset left off weak. The widest and largest forthwest Pacific Mail wabsah and Rock Island.

REAL ESTATE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 18. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

corresponding da	te one	rear ag	0:	ad for the	
-0,000 c 19,0	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.	
Floor Sin	1874.	1873.			
Flour, bris. Wheat, bu. Corn, bu. Corn, bu. Corn, bu. Oats, ou. Rye, bu. Barley, bu. Barley, bu. Grass seed, fbs. Flax seed, fbs. Broom corn, fbs. Cured meats, fbs. Beef, bris. Cork, bris. and, fbs. and, fbs. Butter, fbs.	10,134 82,188 128,546 62,880 1,140 4,348 61,340 300 41,700 90,090 14 192,890 12,970 54,085	7,51 14,08 62,79 44,68	8,7 151,8 16,00 00 44,18 7, 5,70 97,99 0 97,99 0 62,04 13,111 78,730	71 5,837 8,616 86 24,334 80 27,971 11 7,941 203,869 0 20,000 4 634,030 11 1,869 20,250 19,850	
Live hogs, No. Cattle, No. Sheep, No. Hides, Es. Highwines, bris.	118 11,669 1,589 1,494 161,783 713 32,548 2,479 68,900 11	18 11,162 2,311 1,174 179,295 500 23,810 6,430 250,000	12,077 18,289 2,598 1,312 188,770 295 15,814 943 2274,160 2372,000 150,000 1,594	15,300 8,884 2,820 1,271 128,020 295 7,000 1,068	

Over-the track of the latter road into the city.

SUMMAIN OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending saturday, April 18: City property, number of sales 122: consideration, \$1,024,386. North of city limits, number of sales (5; consideration, \$10,520. South of city limits, number of sales, 36; consideration, \$123,384. Total sales, 162. Total consideration, \$1,158,240.

COMMERCIAL

	REC	EIPTS.	BHIP	SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.		
	10, 134 82, 188 128, 540 4, 348 61, 340 4, 700 90, 090 12, 970 54, 082 11, 689 1, 689 1, 494 161, 783 17, 713	7,51; 14,08; 62,79; 4,680 9,27; 4,180 69,680 8,100 219,920 66 58,710; 30,320 38,715 18; 11,162; 2,311 11,162; 1,311 11,194;	8,777 151,826 16,088 44,180 5,701 7,249 97,990 62;040 789,444 131 1,118 78,730 12,077 18,295 2,598 1,312	8,616 24,334	
ators, bu	32,548	23,810 6,430	15,814 943	7,000	
ngles, No	68,900 12 50,000 10 70,000 2	250,000 2 00,000 2 25,000	274,160 372,000 18	1,068 37,000 92,000 83,000	

BOREYARD COMMERCE

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUTE: MONDAY APPILL D. 1974.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUTE: MONDAY APPI

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at \$1.8081.00 to the control of the cont

Grenoble walnuts, new 16a17c: Brazils, 11@11%c: pecans, Texas, 9%@10%c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c: do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8%@9%c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are in good demand and farm. Very choice large fruit is selling in a retail way above quotations. Common lemons bring \$8.00. Fandard above quotations. \$6.00@6.50 per box; Mossina do, per port; cultivated iran to choice on; Mossina do, per per bri; cultivated cranberries, in place, \$4.00@6.50 to, 9; bananas, \$3.00@8.60 per bunch.

GROCERIES—A good degrees of animation was noticeable in the grocery market. Interior merchants

Total.
Same time last week.
Week before last.
Week ending March 28. .19,016 .18,875 .16,995 .19,119 7,878

GOFFER—Copper bottoms, 35c; brasiers, over 19 hs. 45c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 44c; do, cut with a many continues of the sizes, 43c.

Were—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 15c; 13, 19c; 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were active at the rates given below: 3c; 40c, 9c; 42, 19k; 3d and 3d do, \$4, 57k; 19k; 3d and 4d and 4d and 5d and

gr join.

31 do, ane, \$7.12½; clinch, \$0.75; 12½c off for large jots.

NAVAL STORES—The retail trade continues fair at recent prices: Manilla rope, \$\pi\$ B. 17\(\tilde{a}\) \$\tilde{c}\) \$\tilde{c}\] \$ rough.

Clear siding, let and 2d together, 22.00 (a2.00 Clear posts, first common, dressed 19.00 (a2.00 Flooring, first common, dressed 19.00 (a2.00 Flooring, first common, dressed 26.00 (a2.00 Flooring, second common, dressed 26.00 (a2.00 Flooring, third common, dressed 18.00 (a2.00 flooring, dressed 18.00 (a2.00

G30c; common 25@27c.

WOD_Mequote: Beech, \$2.00@8.50; mspls, \$2.00
G3.50; hickory, \$1.00; slabs, \$2.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand from Western manufacturers, though light, still seeps up to the supply, thus precoff the extreme scarcity of wool that prices are sustained. We quote from the supply of the

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET. Hoga, 9,598 11,350 13,435 13,813 11,669 8,800 68,365 58,306 66,375 60,583

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

HARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 28sca28s 6d. Wheat—winter, 12s 4dca12s 8d; spring, 11s 11dca12s 6d; white, 12s 9dca13s; club, 18sca13s 5d. Corn, 41s 2dca12s; club, 18sca13s 5d. Corn, 41s 2dca12s; club, 18sca13s 5d. Corn, 41s 2dca12s; club, 24sca13s; club, 24sca13s; club, 2dca13s; club, 2dca

New York Dry-Goods Murket.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York April 18.—Business only moderately active with commission houses and the jobbing trade. The commission houses and the jobbing trade, makes firm, but on some light brown discounts are discounts are discounts are discounts are discounts are demand. The produce Markets demand, bordered prints and cambries becoming popular, and sold ahead. Woolen goods dull. Dress goods in fair request. Shawis quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NE

CINCINNATI, O., April 18,-Core

CHMINNATI, O., April 18.—COTTON—Quiet and achanged, thanged, Barabuturss—Flour quiet and unchanged; when it is an in the state of the s

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 53,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 57,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—BREADSTUPYS—Flour strong and in good demand. Wheat firm and unclanged. Corn quiet; new Western mired, 53\(\lambda_{\text{o}}\)636c. Rys desired at \$2.00\(\text{G}\)1.05.

Provisions—Active, buoyant, Mess pork, 17\(\text{id}\)2.

Reson firm active; shoulders, 7\(\text{id}\)2 clear rib, 9\(\text{id}\)2. Beson firm active; shoulders, 7\(\text{id}\)2 clear rib, 10\(\text{id}\)3.00

BUITTER—Firmer; Western, 30\(\text{id}\)3.00

BUITTER—Firmer; Western, 30\(\text{id}\)3.00

OFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.00\(\text{id}\)2.00

PHILADELIPHIA.

PHILADELIPHIA,

PHILADELIPHIA, April 18.—BREADSTUPYS—Flour very strong; superfine, \$3.00\(\text{id}\)6.2.3; Saste, Indiana, and Onlo, extra family \$1.50\(\text{id}\)3.2; Wheat firm resonance of the properties of the properties

DETROIT FOOR MODE; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; cais, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, none; corn, 25,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu.

BLETROIT, April 18.— BREADSTOFFS—Flour uschanged. Wheat standy; wirts \$1.71 No. 1, \$1.51 Changed. Wheat standy; wirts \$1.71 No. 1, \$1.51 Changed. Wheat standy wirts \$1.71 No. 1, \$1.51 Changed. Wheat is agood demand at full prices, 26,50% and Corn steady in good demand at full prices, 26,50% and Corn steady for 1,000 bur at 100 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 b

BUFFALO. April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Whest quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 Milwankee at \$1.50 on track; 1 car white Michigan at \$1.75, on track. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales, 6 cars new, on track, at \$20; 5 cars high mixed at \$44. Rye neglected.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Frat-class. Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersay City: PEMBROKE April 4 [GLAMORGAN. May 1 ANDES. April 4 [GLAMORGAN. May 1 ANDES. May 10 PEMBROKE STEAMS OF The Strain of the United States and Canada to ports in the Existed Channels, and all other points of the United States and Canada to ports in the These strainships, built expressly for Singland. Wided with all the latest improvements for the combrane convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.
STATE OF ALABAMA salls.
STATE OF GEORGYA salls.
STATE OF VIRGINIA sails.
FROM PIER 28. NORTH RIVER, N. V.
Bates of passage: Cabin, 260 and 250 gold; Steward Stormers, prepaid, 220 currency; prepaid, 220 currency.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWING CO., Agents, 22 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS NOTIOE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to \$500,000 in gold) on each of its wessels, thus giving the state of acquired as the state of t

ANCHOR LINE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE

manity. They have upheld the mon hrotherhood of man, pression of the first man as a teatom of the first man and in the history first man and the first man and in the history first man and the man and the first man and the man

8@90c; white Western, 87 receipts, 36,000 bu; mixed festern, 63@65c. ged. Sugar steady. Molas ; refined, 15%c.

15 6 @17c. 16 6 @17c. 16 6 @ 70c; pulled, 25@ er: new mess, \$16,95,617.04 W.25 June. Beef and cut firm; prime steam, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) a May; 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) c June. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 24\(\frac{2}{2}\) c.

1986.
PHIS.
18.—COTTON—Excited and c; good ordinary, 15c; low llings, 18/26/18/c; strict, Receipts, 460 bales; ship-0,350 bales, ill and nominal. Corn meal demand and higher at 82c.

Lard held higher; no diders, 7,67%c; clear rib, ms, 12%@13%c. pork, \$17.00; bulk shoul-char, 9c. Bacon—Shoul-; clear, 10c; sugar-cured 10k 610%c.

OUIS. COTTON - Firm; middling eady. Wheat firm; No. 2 d fall, \$1.43. Corn in de-her; No. 2 mixed, 67c on 1,58c April and May. Outs m. track and in elevator, her; small sales of Iowa at

WNATI. orron-Quiet and untet and unchanged; wheat c. Corn steady, with moderate fair and firm at \$1.60, rate demand; spring \$1.55.

ate demand, sted; new, 15618c, and farm at \$16.99617.00, ff, 9%c; kettle, 10c. Bulk uiders quiet at 6%68%o ar rib, 8%c; clear quoted iders quiet at 767%c; clear 19%c. BREADSTUFFS Corn fire

at \$17.50@18.00 for even firmer; tierce, 9%@10c; frmer; tierce, 9% & 100; formmon, 6% & 70; fair to o strictly prime, 8% & 8% 4, 7, 200 bag; in first hands, fair, 28& 23% c; good, 23% bless uncleanged, ut movement is checked by; sales, 4,000 bales; prices o strict good ordinary, 18& trict low middling, 18% iddling, 17'4&17% c; good, 620 bales. Exports—To s; coastwise, 1,148 bales. 3, 80,400 bales. isjett, par; sterling, \$5.49. UKEE. — Berkaderupps—Flour eat quies; No. 1 Milwaukee, soller May, \$1.29%; seller firm; No. 2, 43% c; seller firm; No. 2, 640; seller in; No. 1, 91c. Barley dull No. 3, \$1.40. port, \$16.50. Sweet pickled if shoulders, 6c, loose. Lard

%c. bris; wheat, 53,000 bu. 0 bris; wheat, 57,000 bu. MORE, 18.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour and Un-western mixed, 85% 6860; Western, 63,660. Rys

b, 9%c. Bason firm, active;

1.01.
ELPHIA.
18. Bunansturys Flour
5.0065.25; State, Indiana,
5035.25. Wheat firm; red,
21.85; white, \$1.8061.85
ry active; yellow, 896.90
ry active; @11%c; refined, 15%c.

bris; wheat, none; corn.

extra. \$1.71; No. 1, \$1.61 and at full prices, 56(356); a. mand, at 75(977c. rls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn bris; wheat, 21,000 bu;

LAND, BEADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ist and unchanged; No. 1 n quiet and steady; low c; cars on track, 72@73a, No. 1 State and Western, ALO.

ADSTUFFS—Whest quiet;
seat \$1.55 on track; lear
track. Corn firm, and in
sew, on track, at 85c; 5
s neglected.

AMSHIPS. TO CARDIFF. Steamship Company's New lives bull Steamships will and Wharf, Jersey City:

JEAMORGAN. May 5 PEMBROK E. May 16 PEMBROK E

oiy in Cardiff, at the Com-ambers, and in New York to ITER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

LINE. rpool, Londonderry, &c. nert Summer. 860 and 830 gold; Stoomer burrency. Drafta at lowes

to AUSTIN BALDWIN & OF STEAMERS iess the risk of insurance (up) of its vessels, thus giving a guarantee for safety and the most southerly route has a Company to avoid lose and w York for LIVERPOOL SATURDAY. Saling from cell every fortnight. Cable of the company o

R LINE. CURRENCY.

ckages

CURRENCY OFFICE.

sver pointing to a botter future, in prospect of
the Messianic age that is to come. Amidst wars
and devastations, amidst the shipwreck of states,
and the downfall of mighty empires, it never lost
its way. It withstood the onslaught of all nations, and from all the oppressions and persecutions which awaited it on its thorny pathl it today lifts its head, bearing the crown of unequaled martyrdom. Thankful that the flood of
hitred has ceased, it perceives in the enlightenment of the age, and the spirit of love that perwides mankind, the golden rays of the new sun
of truth and righteousness dawning on earth,
the forebodings of its Messiah, appearing not in
the garb of a man, but as the genius of humanity,
reflecting the majesty of God, the Heavenly
Father of all. Yes, the Jewish nation is a miracle,
no other can boast of so great an antiquity; still
its young and vigorous eneugh to be entitled to
ashare, and indeed no small one, in the great
work of human salvation.

Ask the Christian what the Jews did for mankia, he will say "They have given us a Savior,
but that is all." My Gentile friend, they have
dens agood deal more for you. They have
gives te mankind God as the common Father,
and the ton commandments as the law of humanity. They have upheld the idea of a common brotherhood of man, preserving the traditoms of the first man as a testimony of their
common lineage, and pointing to a Messianic
time as their common aim and inspiring ideal.
They have given the Rible as a guide to the
world, bearing witness of a Divine Provlinge, manifested in the hearts' of
man, and in the history of nations.
The reply to this is, "Ye have kept these treastree for yourselves, locking them up from the
world until Christianity disclosed and communicated them to the heathens." Pray, take an insight into our Bible and history. Does not the
leart of Abraham, our ancestor and prototype,
overflow with blessings for mankind? Do not
our prophets in glowing language depict the
time when all mations shall gather to

will son vanish from the face of the earth.

Vay kind, indeed, of the learned Professor to the learned Professor. Renan, in his book on the Aposton (Chap. 14), acknowledges the fact at Judaism commenced conquering the heaven the learned Professor to the Jewish faith. It may be a supposed their allegiance to the Jewish faith. It me, Judaism counted Senators and many mainent men and women among its secret advants. Aquilas, whose Greek translation is Bible made his name immortal, was possible of noble Roman descent. Several lains are with pride represented as proselytes, as offspring of such. Abraham himself was allegiance to the learned propagator of truth, who by his love transcers ever gained new souls for the lingdom of God, and "made them to be born into the wife." Many exquisite parables illustrate

THE FULPIC

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reflected on them. But when the emancipated sons of Israel and estranged from them, couning from the dark Ghettos, they were dazzled by the unworted splendor of modern civilization, calling itself Christian Judaism, in its old worn-out garments, contrasted greatly with modern life. Standing in the way of free intercourse with the outside world, it lost, its hold upon the young, and its decline and decay were feared by some, and halled by others. The Jaws, gradually obtaining their rights as citizens, took a prominent part in literature and politics, in science and art, winning laurels after laurels. But absorbed in struggles for their political and social emancipation, they neglected their religion. Hence, being politically free and socially honored, as a religious body they are still treated with pity or contempt; sye, put on the list of the dead.

Judaism is not dead, it is alive; it has elept long, but is now awaking. Reform unfurls its trivmphant banner, on which the Messianic idea is written with golden letters. We do not look backwards to Jerusalem, our Jerusalem is before us as large as the world. Our Holy Land is not only Palestine, but all the lands where the feet of Jewish wanderers have trodden have become holy lands, filled with the germs of truth and salvation for mankind. We do not expect our temple to be rebuilt with wood and stone, but with the gold of truth. Yes, the great harvest of God is ours; into the house of God the nations carry their procious gifts. And when, before the triumphal procession of seience and modern—culture, religions, with their infallible Popes, in the shape of a man, or a church, or a dogma, shrink and dwindle into nothingness, when the belief in deifed men and miracles is shaken, and churches quake and tremble, what faith will man then rely on? When religions, spiti into over so many sects, long for huity, when Islamism and Christanity shall turn into one, which religion will link the East and the West? Certainly the religion proclaiming the Oneness of God, the pure fai

Confirmation Services at an Orthodox Jewish Synagogpe.

Whenever a young man of the Jewish faith reaches the age of 13 years he attains his religious majority, and becomes a full member of the faith, being admitted to religious exercises from which he was excluded before attaining

Having concluded his sermon, he called upon the Bar-Mizrah, Mr. Benjamin Andrews, who took the pulpit and offered a fervent prayer to God, asking for strength that he might fulfill his duties towards God and his parents, and become a worthy flember of Israel. He then addressed his parents, saying that to them he owed his existence, and he hoped that he would continue to lead such a life as would never bring any shame or dishonor upon them. They had given him a good education, and provided for all his wants up to the present time. He hoped to fill an important station in life, and "Onward, onward," would be his watchword. He then again thanked God for the blessing bestowed upon him, and for having given him such a good father and mother.

The Rabbi then addressed him and told him that he must no longer say, "I am but a lad." Hitherto he was justified in so saying, because he was guided and provided for by his parents, who lovingly looked to his welfare. But now he must look earnestly to the future and strive to become a man. From this day on the sphere in which he moved would become wider and brighter. Vast impossibilities would devolve upon him, and his duties would become arduous. He hoped he would be a credit to the community and work hard for a good reputation, for that was the greatest blessing. He must give up the idea that he was still a lad. His parents would not always be with him and guide and protect him. He had to hight his own way, and avoid the snares by which a man was daily beset. He should be a trustworthy messenger, and fulfil his mission and never refuse others assistance and brotherly love.

The Babbi then pronounced the usual benediction, and he became a full member of Israel.

A Lady's Wardrobe in 1712.

The following is a curious inventory of the contents of a lady's wardrobe in 1712, with the The following is a curious inventory of the contents of a lady's wardrobe in 1712, with the price of each article: A smock of cambric holland, three and one-half ells, £2 2s; Marseilles quilted petticoat, three yards wide and one yard long, £3 6s: a hoop petticoat covered with tab, £1 15s; a French or Italian silk quilted petticoat, one and one-quarter yards deep and six yards wide, £10; manteau and petticoat of French brocade, £71; French point-or Flanders laced head, rufflee, and tucker, £80; English stay, covered with tably, £3; a French necklace, £1 5s; Flanders lace handkerchief, £10; French or Italian flowers for the hair, £2; an Italian fan, £5; English silk stockings, £1; English shoes, £2 10s; French girdle, 15s; a cambric pockethandkershief, 10s; French kid glowes, 2s 6d; black French silk a-la-mode hood, 15s; black French lace hood, £5 5s; French embroidered knot and bosom knot, £2 2s; French garters, £1 5s; pockets of Marseilles quilting, £1 5s; muff, £5 5s; sable tippet, £15; lining of Italian lutestring, £8; thread stockings, 10s; Turkey handkerchief, £5 5s; a hat of Leghorn, £1 10s; a beaver and feather for the forest, £3; a riding suit with embroidery of Paris, £47 10s; three dresses for the masquerade, two from Venice, £36; dress from Paris of green velvet, a la Sultanesse, set with pearls and rubies, £123 15s.

TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED PROP.

The region of the country TO EXCHANGE BRICK DWELLING; WILL TAKE \$1,000 worth of furniture first payment; now resuled for \$600 per annum. HARVEYIT. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av. TO EXCHANGE-VERY MICE LOTS NEAR CITY limits, small incumbrance, for house and lot unincumbered. Address 8 73 Tribune office.

TOR SALE—OR RENT—AT WESTERN SPRINGS—New houses and large lots; store with dwalling above; houses built on favorable terms. Apply to T. C. HILL, from 10 to 12 a. m., Room 7, 178 LaSalie-st.

TOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, NEW house, 87 rooms, papered throughout; on large grove to thouse, 10 to 10 t

TOR SALE ACRE PROPERTY ADJOINING D Oraword's Subdivision at Hawthorne and Hindale, J. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 188 Washngton-st. Ington-st.

FOR SALE-MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME-SIX
Good houses at Englewood, 4 splendid houses at South
Francton, on monthly payments by owners. TILLOT.
SON BEOS, 723 and 234 State-st. SON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—150 SPLENDID

lots near the depot and Normal Schoel, chesp and
on easy terms. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, Room
4, 46 Clark-st., Room 1, Marnory's Block, Englewood.

FOR #SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOIDE RESIblocks offered at great bargains for a short time. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Mource-st.

TOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, WITH TEN LOTS, AT Joffeson, at half its value. WHIPPLE 4 CASTLE, 116 Monroe-st.

TOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, 3 BLOCKS FBOM DEPOT.
TOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, 3 BLOCKS FBOM DEPOT.
Caller, sistems, well, versuchab on two sides; brick caller, sistems, well, versuchab on two sides; but Scales, porfoot manner; its Ji finished in most experience of the sides; but Scales, porfoot manner; must have money. Address owner, B.

W. BOWEN.

POR SALE—WE OFFER SO ACRES FRONTING
Contral Park, and running from Madison to Harrison-st, subdivided into blooks of 5% acres each, at low
figures and on easy torms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

POR SALE—5 ACRES ON LAKE-ST. AND WARner-sv, near N. W. car shops; price, 35,000 per acre;
owner will take a dwelling of equal value on West Side.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of
Monroe and Lakslie-sts. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE A VERY PLEASANT SUBURBAN
home, about 20 miles from Chicago, on to C., B. &
Q. R. R., in a thriving and pleasant village. New story
and a half house, Gothie style, 8 good-sized rooms, be
sides closests, pantries, etc.; also, large barn, cow-shees,
hen-houses, etc. House very pleasantly surroyanded with
large fruit and shade trees. This, with about 7 acres of
land, will be sold very chean, on account of ill health of
owner. GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

owner. GRAHAM, FERRIY & CO., 12 Descroon-st. FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, LOT 180; IF and house at a bargain to a good purchaser. In quirs at 50 West North-av.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10, 20, 47 So acres first-class. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 10 Descroon-st. Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—HIGHWOOD—BERN BUILDING PAST
Power several houses, various styles and sizes, costing
2,500 to 25,500; will sell \$200 to \$500 down, \$1,000 to
\$4,000 in 5 years, basinous yearly; are large, commandius
places and bargains; dome at \$2.50 p. m., go and see. E.
ASHLEY MEASS, 100 Washington-st. POR SALE-AT RAVFNWOOD DESIRABLE
Donse and likelik ft., 26,500; easy terms. North
Barneswood Lots nearly opposite my residence, 212 per
foot; very choice. ROBERT GREER, 234 Madison-st. FOR SALE-FIVE YEARS' TIME-CHOICE HYDE Park lots near South Park; also lots at ear shops. J. H. BISSELL, 88 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED best trade in town; making money. Capital required from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Address with real name, E & Tribune office. Tribune office.

DARTHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF RE
A sponsibility and influence. S years resident of thi
city, would like to make arrangements with party havin
two or three good fire insurance companies, to do a gene
sal insurance business. Address it 3, Tribune office. DARTNER WANTED.—WITH \$3,000, IN A MANU.

I facturing business that pays annually twice that
amount to each rather, and will bear the closest investigation. Address B 65, Fribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

OST SOLITARY DIAMOND EARRING FINDER will be liberally rewarded on returning same to . R. BENNETT, Woodruff Hotel, Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-st. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

OST-ON FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN CONley's Hotel, Clarkes, and corner Leavitted and
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TO RENT.—NO. 838 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND
I basement house of 19 rooms with all medgen improvements; is good order. BARKER & JACKSON, 115
Eighteenth-st. Eighteonth st.

TO RENT — A NICE COTTAGE, WITH BARN, pleasantly located, No. 28 Encker-st. Inquire No. 30 Encker-st., corner Hinbard.

'I'O RENT — THREE STORY BRICK HOUNE, NO. 1015 North Clark-st. New, modern improvements, excellent location. Apply to DR. JOHN H. FOSTER. No. 19 Bryan Block. TO RENT OOTTAGE HOUSES, NO. 74 LINCOLNet., and No. 748 West Jacksou-st., \$20% per month;
and cottage No. 738 Hubbard-st., \$18 per month. JNO.
G. ROGERS, City Hall.

TO RENT THE FINE COTTAGE 456 WEST JACK—
will be tweeted at low figures to grown, as coelient condition,
the containing of rooms in excellent condition.

If J. J. MARSHALL, Roal Estate Breker, 97 South
Clarkest.

TO REST - MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE SOUTH SIDE,

To leading avenue, near Thirteenthst., very handsomely furnished, to responsible party who will board
owners. Address G 33, Tribune office. TO RENT-\$100 PER MONTH-TWO MARBLE, swell-frost, \$-room houses, 23 and 35 Langley-av, south of Ellis Fark: keys maxt door; new. G. F. WORK d'OO., 128 LaSalle-St. & CO., 188 LaSallo-st.

TO BENT - NEAT OOTTAGE WITH SIX OR regren rooms, in good order; No. 183 Walnut-st., \$30 per month. Possession May I. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-FINE BRICK HOUSE-NO. 38 WEST Washington-st., from May I., has I do it s rooms; all modern improvements good and the statement of the control o

modern improvements; good stants, carriage norse, sc.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Ease Washington-st.

TIO RENT-FROM MAY 1-GOOD TWO-STORY
I frame house, on Peoria-st., inst south of Madison.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1-GOOD TWO-STORY
I frame house, brick basement; on Webster-av, one-black from Jincoln Park, and one-black block from Clark-st. cars. \$35 per month. W. D. KERFOOT \$CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-EROM MAY 1-WEAT TWO-STORY
I frame house with brick basement, on Lake-av, one-half block from Clark-st. one-black flower cars, apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TIO RENT-HOUSE AS WEST MONROE-ST.; WILL be put in first-class order, with brick bare. Kent \$90 per month. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TIO RENT-HE - STORY AND BASEMENT MAR-TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR. ble-front houses, 470 and 472 Wabash-av. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Church Block. I bic-front houses, 470 and 472 Wabash-av. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Ohurch Block.

TO RENT-THERE PLRASANT TENEMENTS FOR In housekeeping, 464, 836, 820 per month. Would sell carpets at half value. 88 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT-OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property-House and lot 44 North Halsted-st. Apply to A. BOOTE, He Michigan-av.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO 38 OAK-AV., NEAR VIN1 cannes road, accessible by Cottage Grove ears and Hyde Fart teains; superior faint; water will be put in; gas and fit tures are in; contains 5 bed-rooms, It glossels; on a 66-foot lot; fine grass plot; rest \$85 per month. In a common story of the common story of the common story of the common story with first tree, 4 rooms, ONE 9, ONE 5 A rooms. Story for grocery; story for druggist, with office rooms, Story for grocery; story for druggist, with office rooms. Story for grocery; story for druggist, with office rooms. Story for grocery; story for druggist, with office rooms. Story for grocery; story for druggist, with office rooms, story with first rest, 4 rooms, Inquire of owner,
1000 in Indian-av., near twenty-thire.

TO RENT-286 AND 228 FULLERTON-AV., 2

blocks west of Halsted-test, also 11 and 18 Sentinaryav., with barms; \$30 and \$40 per month, 186 Euring-4Salle-st.

Salle-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CORNER 1 Langley-av. and Forty-third-st. Four cottages, new, 6 rooms each, Arch-st., enear Holden School and Archerav. cars, by owner, W. S. BABCOCK, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT DRICK dwelling, 10 rooms, Huron-st., near LaSalle; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. TRASE, Clarendon House.

low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. TRASK, Clarendon House.

TO RENT—A WELL, FURNISHED HOUSE—FROM M. M. 1-Situated on one of the premises near Twenty-first-st, at a moderate rent, to an agreeable family of limited number, who would be willing to board the owners (without children) in part payment. Applications, from parties of cultivation and accustomed to a generous table, may be addressed to K 10, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—I FURNISHED AND 4 unfurnished houses. W. E. SMITH, 147 LaSalle-st.

Suburban—

TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES OF FROM 5 to 9 rooms, in North Evanston, near the depot, for from \$15 to \$25 per month, or will be sold on monthly payments. Call from 2 to 5 events, at 12 Monthly payments. Call from 2 to 5 events, at 12 Monthly appears.

BROWNE
TO RENT- A HYDE PARK HOUSE A PLEASANT house of Il rooms, sear the Hyde Hark Depot, with modern improvements. Address letter or apply in person to W.S. JOHNSON, Room 3 Republic Life Building, Chicago.

To RENT- IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, Irrgo new modern house, barn, and large lot; 5 minuses from Wells-st. depot. GEORGE P. KIMBALL, 51 Clarkest., Room 1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Lotts in Gerrett Building. Apply to O. LUST, Room of Methodist Church Shock.

TO RENT-TWO HIGH RASEMENT OFFICES with vaults, sultable for railroad, stamship, or real cutate, No. 6 and 6 South Clark-st., next building provide of the Sherman Homes. Also, desirable suits of Clark-st., next building provide of the Sherman Homes. Also, desirable suits of Clark-st., next building provide of the Sherman Homes. Also, desirable suits of Clark-st., next building provide of the Sherman Homes. Also, desirable suits of Clark-st., next building provide of the Sherman Homes. Also, desirable suits of Clark-st.

TO RENT-THREE NICE OFFICES WITH SPLEN.

did large varies, second floor; series fow. JAMES WADSWORTH, Recom No. 7, 68 South Clark-st., Room N.

TO RENT-THREE NICE OFFICES WITH SPLEN.

did large varies, second floor; series fow. JAMES WADSWORTH, Recom No. 7, 68 South Clark-st., Room N.

ARRIS' Sale Manufactory; 29 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT-WITH STRAM-POWER AND STRAM-Address W. A. HENDERSON 2 CO., Cleveland, O., 18 Least Manufactory, 29 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT-WITH STRAM POWER, THE BRST LO.

Laddress W. A. HENDERSON 2 CO., Cleveland, O., 18 Least Manufactory in the city. Engine on premises. Corner of Van Buren and Frashin, sts.

TO RENT-TWO FLOORS, IS ROOMS, WITH WATER A and gas on both floors, ever Pakin The Rompany's store, 378 State-st. Also basement Eles, with good entrances front and rear.

TO RENT-TRYS-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE corner of North Clark-st.

TO RENT-BRENKENT HIN THOMPSON'S BLOCK .—Sultable for plumber, or any light business, of for strength business, of for strength business, of for strength business, of the strength business, desired the building, sorthwest for the strength business, of the strength business,

I WILL SELL FOR CASH OR TRADE THE BEST Right manufacturing business in the country, for the State of lows or Kanasa, paying 360 per cent profit, or will sail half interest and pay a good sainer. Call or address. J. BROWN, Room 16, No. 127 South Clark-st. LEASE AND FIXTURES OF MEAT-MARKET NO.

Western-av.; a good chames for a business man.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCERY STORES,
With sample-room attached for sale. Inquire 14 South

O LD-EST ABLISHED HARDWARE AND STOVE Obligations of builders hardware, stoves and house-turnishing goods, including fixures and lease of first floor of store, in order to give our entire attention to our wholesale business. The stock is new, and cavefully assorted for the Chicago market. SEAVEY & CO., 150 Lake-et. ZOL. SEAVEY & CU., 1991 LAKE-51.

ALE AND BOADING STABLE FOR SALE—ONE—Shalf interest or more of one of the finest sale and boarding stables in the city; good accommodations for 100 horson; price, 25,000. Inquire of H. PERKINS, 1996 and 1988 South Halsted-st., entrance Union Stock Yards, Chi-

1983 South Haisfed-St., cutrator Ones South Haisfed-St. (2017).

TEA STORE FOR SALE, ESTABLISHED THREE years, each trade, 232 to \$30 a day; small capital required. Address D 85, Tribane office.

\$500 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN AN established manufacturing business in this city; business pays 269 per cont. profit and will bear favorigation. Address F 87, Tribane office. \$500 will BUY HALF INTEREST IN \$1,000 stock and business, paring a clear profit of \$500 per month. 191 LSalle-st. Room 5.

FOR SALE.

TOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA HOTEL—A HOTEL
I property, admirably situated, on the principal thoroughtare (Chestmut-t,) near the new Oily Buildings, the Fost-Office, the United States Mint, the Oilub Houses of the Union League, the Reform and the Philadelphia Clubs, the Academy of Manac, of Fine Arts, and of Science, Libraries, Theatres, and other principal places of amusement and attraction. Passenger street care from The building is air stories high, with Manasard roof and basement additional, having 178 bed-rooms and 10 bathnooms, an Otis & Bro. elevator, diming-roym capacity for 200 persons, laundry replace with most approved steam-power machinery for washing, mangling, etc., boiler steam power 75 horse; ventilation and drainage in perfect order; har-room, billiard-room, barbor-shop, cigar-stand, and leiseraph offices pay fair reutals. The hotel is running full, and more offers at fair raise for permaient occupants are continually received than the capacity of the building will allow, and in transfern business the arrivale are eften up to 75 per day.

This hotel has been extensively advertised, the benefit from which is now being realized by steady increase in ransient business.

This hotel has been extensively profitable to a tenant or the state of the and above the 10 per cent on owner's invented capital that he may pay as rent. The yearly increase in value of the property, from its location, is consended by real extent experts to be not less than 10 per cent per amam, making 20 per cent on real estate alone. The coming "Cuntennial" year also offers additional indus-ments.

Flans of the building will be sont to bona fide appli-

sanum, making 20 per cent on real estate alone. The coming "Centennial" year also offers additional industruents. Plans of the building will be sont to bona fide applicants desiring to purchase either the real selate or the furniture and business. Address, for further particulars, HENEY ROSS, No. 1804 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa. FOR SALE-OFFICE PARTITION AND RAILING. Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st. W. H. PHARE. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

POR SALE-CHEAP-NINE TOP-BUGGIES, TWO Democrats, five express-wagons, and one tap grocery-wagon, closing out stock at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st. State-86.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND SHIFFING-TOP buggr; also, now light road-wagon. Inquire of T. H. BEOWN, 26 East Van Buren-8t,
FOR SALE—A FRAMEE'S WAGON AND HARness, and two heavy howes, weight over 2, 500, 5 years old; can be seen at the Oaliformia House, No. 49 South State-8t,; sell the horses alone if desired.

FOR SALE—A FINE ROYAL GEORGE STALLION, from Canada; has no superior as a stock horse in the West. For particulars, address A 55, Tribune office.

WANT TO BUY A GOOD BUGGY-HORSE, NOT I afraid of oughes, etc., and harness. HARRIS, 74 State-8t, Boom 1.

P. L. SMITH & CO. ARE NOW READY TO SHOW 1, at their new Repository, 26 State-8t, the very latest styles of fine carriages, phonons, &c., at prices very favorable to purchasers.

PERSONAL

Bookkeapers. Clerks. Etc.

W ANTED—A FRW SMART YOUNG MEN TO SO.

Helt orders for The Aldins in city and country.
Salaries will be paid to capable and respectable parties.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., W Madison st.

WANTED-CARPENTERS AND LABORERS AT Highwood. Per cash and mai estate. Call at 5:30. R. ASHLEY MEANS, 100 Washington et. WANTED-LATHERS, MONDAY MORNING early, at 102 Sophis-at. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, AT CARLIN'S CITY Baker, Joliet, III., a first-class plain and orna-mental baker; will pay the highest wagea. Address Wi H. Garlain, City Baker, Joliet, III.

WANTED—A SWRDE, SCANDINAVIAN, OR GER-man girl to go a short dhtance in the country for the summer, as cook in a untall family; no washing or iron-ing; good wages. Call at 268 Michigan-av. WANTED—AT full MIOLINGAN-AV., A PIRET-Gamily. WANTED-3 GOOD WOMEN PASTRY COOKS.
Apply at CONTINENTAL HOTEL, corner State
st. and Riddridge court.

WANTED A BOY TO DO CHORES AROUND A

Seamstresses.

WANTED-3 MACHINE GIRLS TO REW ON Singer machine, at 728 Milwarkee av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-6 GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAT girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 38 Milwarkee av. WANTED LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Remington Sewing Machine. Liberal
inducements. 25 States is.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FIVE (6) WAITER,
gris for a condert-salcon. Inquire to basement No.
22, southwest corner of Clark and Van Bu can-ste,

Bookkcopers. Clerks. 20.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
O salesman in a wholesale lumber yard. Has had erron
years' experience and ose give good reference. Address
Box 41. Canajoharia, N. Y.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with the city, in an office or store, where
there is prospect of advancement. Is industrious, steady
and competent. Best of references. A permanent position desired. Address A II, Tribune office.
Veryes or bookkeepire in a wholesale house; wages
not so much an object as a permanent citration; references given if required. Address W R, Bookkeeper,
First, Mich.

Plint, Mich.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF
Superionos, as bookkeeper, bill-chert, or correspondons. Would work for low wages. Address TAB, if
South Jefferson-st. Bost of references. South Jefferson-st. Bost of references.

Conchiment. Teamsstors. Zo.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man il years of age whe has long experience, and its not arraid of work. Can milk and make himself generally useful. E 2, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN (GER man, as coachman; understands good care of horser and driving; and gardener business; or as a watchman or porter; perfectly, sober and industrious. Address G 98, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAS.

(Dans) as a coachman in a first-class private family thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and well-acquainted in the city; best of city references. Please address H 71, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED TO LEARN AND WORL Line, Onto.

Cittuation Wanted By A Singlis Man with opening speaks English, German, Prench, and Ralian, with some business capacity. Will take a situation in a restaurant or hotel as valuer or barkeeper. Best reference given. Address M 6, Tribune office.

Cituation Wanted By An Experienced speaks of the control of th SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RELIABLE of girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would do second work. Apply at Dr. Troker a, 1044 Wabash-av., between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the dollar of the doll SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL (DAN-ish) to take care of children, in the country or city. Apply at 83 North Clark-st., third-floor.

Honsekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lied, as housekeeper, backbetor preferred; as objections to the country. Address BG, fribuns office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scanding visu and German hely can be supplied at AlBS. DUSKE'S office, St Milwauker ev.

CLAIMS AGAINST BANKRUPT FIRE INSURANCE comparies eached by J. N. WITHERELL, 100 Deschorests, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DEPROYED CITY PROPerts, in sums of 88.86 and superarts.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 18 South Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Donds, etc., at LAUMDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1884.

dolphet., near Clark. Relablished 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DYAMONDA, bonds, etc., at LASSEN'S (late Jacobs') Private Loan Office, 17 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, planos, Singer mobilizes, and valuable collatorals; also E, 300 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNIULIPP, Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 1. TO LOAN-\$1,000 TO \$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON IM-proved city property. D. COLE 5 SON, 185 West-Madison-st. Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE FOR
a term of years. J. H. BISSELL, S. Washington-st.

\$2.500 WANTED FOR a YEARS ON IMPROV.
of real estate inside fire limits. Principals
address A 15. Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE ON Dusiness in M. F. and who has an extensive competitor in Great Britain, will undertake commissions for the purchase of goods or the transaction of other bunnam. Address C. A. Room S., S. Dearborn-es.

POOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBS & TUCKERS, Room 18, 188 Madison-et.

COMMERCIAL, TRAVELERS FOR THE TRADE will find a pocket sample they can take cross from that sells well. J. F. WARGHT, Room 8, 128 South Clark etc.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND that sells well. J. F. WRIGHT, Room 5, 128 South Clark-84.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND-miscellan-sous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. CELDER, Loan Office, 86 State-84.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES CASH PAID FOR law, medical, and private libraries; good books will bring good prices. Call or address CHAPIN BROSS., 24 and 250 East Madicon-8.

STUTTERING OR STAMMERING-NO CURE NO pay. Send for circular. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 20 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—OLD BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWE. Send for circular. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 20 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—FARTIES HAVING FURNITURE OR housekeeping goods, swring-machines, plancs, or any kind of goods or odd lots of merchandise to dispose of house and and see OSOCOD 2 WILLIAMS, 8 Bouth Canal-3.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS SET. OF

Canal-es.

WANTED-TO BUY-A PIRST-CLASS SET OF salous-fatures. Call or address P. DURPOS, is Blue Island-ay.

WANTED-TO BUY-A TWO OR TREES RUS cleam flouring mill, without building; ranst bechoup. Address B of, Tribune office. MUSICAL

BUY A MCPHAIL THRUHPAPEST, FIRST-ULASS of the party of th I from \$100 to \$100. PROBSER 4 CO. 274 State-st.

DIANOS TO RENT FROM 55 TO \$10 PRR MONTH,
Frest money deducted if wishing to purchase. PROSSER & CO. 276 State-st.

STUATION WANTED-AS ORGANIST BY A
REALY.

STUATION WANTED-ANY MINSTEEL, TROUPS
destring a good tensor can hear of one at this office,
Address J.B. Ashune office. SEWING MACH'NES.

DILITAH REONSDON, LATE OF MILITON IN THE DISTRICT STATES OF MARKED STATES, CAN DESTRUCT STATES OF MARKED STATES, CAN DESTRUCT STATES OF MARKED STATES, CAN DESTRUCT STATES OF MARKED STATES OF MA

The Friends of the Water-Works in Council.

hes by Messrs. Gilbert, Fowler Judson, and Others.

The Northwestern University will Donate a Site.

Miscellaneous Items.

rgely-attended and enthusis a ingery-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of sewerage and water-works was held at Lyons' Hall Saturday evening. There were some 500 persons present. On motion of Philo Judson, E. R. Paul was called to the hair, and Lieut. J. R. Fitch was chosen as heir, and Lieut. J. B. Fitch ecretary. The Chair stated the object of the neeting, and expressed the hope that the speak-rs would be brief in their remarks. On motion of Capt. W. N. Brainard, the time

eches was limited to fifteen minutes.

MR. GILSERT. ses, was called for, and responded. He stated at he did not expect to make any speech, but erely desired to give a few statistics. His esof the cost of the water-works upon last mate of the cost of the water-works upon last bar's estimate would be \$129,000, but he said is had been reduced to \$110,000, but he did not ink they would cost over \$105,000. His esti-mate was based upon proposals received, and ures which he knew were reliable. It was as

.\$110,000

repairs on the engines had amounted to \$5 in two years.

The local plumbers were ready to connect the pipes with the houses at an average of \$50, and had so informed the speaker. As to the panic not being over, on which account some objected to the enterprise, Mr. Gilbert thought that the present was the best possible time. He had always observed that the safest time to travel upon steamboats and railroads was immediately after an explosion or a collision.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Last Tuesday the speaker, in his official capacity, wrote to the Trustees of the Northwestern University, asking them to donate the land proposed to be bought for a site for the waterworks at an expense of \$3,000. He had received the following reply, which effectually contradicted the allegations of the anti-water-works party-that the University would do nothing to aid the

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

E. J. Gilbert, Esq., President of the Village Trustees:

DEAR STR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your recent communication to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University. Having presented the same at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 16th, the following resentation was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That we donate to the Village of Evanston, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, at their next annual meeting, the east 200 feet of a strip of land, 120 feet in depth, lying between Goodrich strest, extending to the lake and, the property to the morth owned by W. F. Jones, Esq., as a site for the Water-Works, on the condition, however, that they are commenced within six months, and completed within two years from July 1, 1874." Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. LUNT,

Secretary Northwestern University.

Secretary Northwestern University.
stated that, if no obstacles interno unreasonable opposition was
commenced within nd no unreasonable works could be com william Blanchard.

Mr. William Blanchard, also a member of the present Board of Trustees, was next called on, present Board of Trustees, was next called on, and spoke briefly. He said that he merely wished to testify to the accuracy of the figures given by Mr. Gilbert. They were based upon bids received from responsible parties. As to the special assessment made for laying the water-pipes, the Commissioners were worthy gentlemen, but probably had never seen an assessment-roll in their lives, and they made an egregious blunder in their estimates. Instead of the assessment of 90 cents per front foot, as made by them, the expenses would not exceed 50 cents per front foot. Indeed, the Board had received bids to do the work at 40 cents.

Indeed, the Board had received bids to do the work at 40 cents.

The only contest seemed to be upon the time of building these works, for all admitted their nitimate necessity. But he was in favor of building them at once, and of allowing the future residents of the town to pay for them, by issuing the necessary amount of bonds. "What had posterity ever done for us that we should hestiate to let them pay the national debt," as some writer had said, and why should not the future citizens of Evanston help to pay for these works?

works?
Mr. Blanchard also showed that bonds could not be issued to exceed 5 per cent upon the assessed valuation of real estate in the village. Taking the actual value of the land,—the price for which it could be sold,—the bonds could not exceed 2 per cent of the valuation, surely not a very heavy burden.

Wery heavy burden.

Mr. Obadiah Huse, one of the Commissioners, rose to explain what he considered a false impression in regard to the special assessment referred to. He stated that they were compelled to distribute a certain amount, and make all assessed help pay for the 12-inch pipe. The Commissioners, he said, could not assess those before whose land the large pipes were laid, but had only fuifilled their oaths of office in distributing the cost of these among all who were to be benefited.

uting the cost of these among all who were to be benefited.

MR. L. C. PITNER

was next loudly called for, and stepped upon the platform. He said that his remarks would be confined to discussing two questions: Would water-works pay? and Were they ready to pay for them? Within two or three years he was sure that the population of Evanston would be doubled if it possessed the advantages of the Water-Works. As a consequence, business of all kinds would be proportionately increased, and those of all trades and occupations would be equally benefited. The advantages of water-works, gas, etc., added to the many present attractions would surely have this result. As to the cost, Mr. Pitner thought that the works would pay, even if they cost \$200,000. He was satisfied that everybody would make a better profit from them than they could in any ordinary business. He did not believe in rushing wildly into debt. He did not believe in anything that did not pay, in this world or the next, and always wanted to count the cost. But he fully believed that the enterprise would be successful and profitable, if bravely entered upon. If it was necessary to make a distinction between rich and poor mon, he thought the latter would be chiefly benefited, because the former would have to bear most of the expense, while the profit would come back to all equally. If the town waited until an improvement would not press hard upon a few, nothing would ever be done. [Applause.]

JUDGE MILLER.

Judge H. G. Miller next received a "call."

mind was so keenly alive to municipal irregularities as circumstances had caused it to be at the present time. Another point was made. Judge Miller thought the final result of the panie would be an increase in prices, and that the present would therefore be the best possible time to carry out the enterprise. His remarks were received with hearty applause.

One of the oldest residents of Evanston, related the condition of affairs in the village at different stages of its progress, and stated that he would rather be assessed one-quarter the value of his property than to be deprived of the water-works, inconvenient as the tax would be.

PRISIDENT FOWLER.

mconvenient as the tax would be.

PRESIDENT FOWLER.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, President of the University, was next loudly called for, and was greeted with hearty applause. He said that he was present in the interest of the students and the poor people. Quite a respectable number of the students had little else but water. [Laughter and applause]. And they surely were interested in water-works. Students were legally entitled to tot if they came under the provisions of the law. The poor man drank more water than the rich, in the nature of the case. They usually had large families, and it was a question of numbers, not dollars. Therefore they were interested in the question.

numbers, not dollars. Therefore they were interested in the question.

If this enterprise failed, property in the village would speedily depreciate in value. If the University had to go through such another siege as that of last winter, one room would be able to contain all its students within a few years. In the Doctor's opinion, it was absolutely necessary that the improvement should be made at once. The work to be done must be done Tuesday. He did not think any friend of the movement should leave the corporation on that day. As to scaring the students, by telling them that they would have to pay taxes if they voted, this plan would not work. He never knew a class of students who could be driven the sixteenth part of an inch, and this attempt would be enough to make them vote. The doctor's remarks elicited marked expressions of approval from the audience, and were frequently interrupted by applause, as he made some of his characteristic hits.

quently interrupted by applause, as he made some of his characteristic hits.

Mr. Gilbert moved that the following ticket be nominated by the meeting as Directors of the Public Library: To serve three years, J. H. Kedzie and L. H. Boutell; for two years, Thomas Freeman and E. S. Taylor; for one year, Wesley Brainard and Henry M. Brainard.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was then announced that another meeting will be held at the same place this evening. At that time, O. A. Willard will give a thorough review of the opposition meeting held last week, and show wherein the arguments of the speakers were defective. Other prominent speakers will also address the meeting.

The present Board of Trustees having been requested, in a numerously-signed petition, to become candidates for re-election on the Water-Works ticket, on motion, they were unanimously nominated as the candidates of the meeting. Following are their names: C. J. Gilbert, H. G. Powers, O. A. Willard, William Blanchard, L. J. Gage, and Wilson Phelps.

For Village Clerk, Lieut, J. R. Fitch, the present incumbent, is the coming man. The rival candidate is Robert R. Scott, a young man, whose 'qualifications for the office cannot be compared with those of Mr. Fitch. If the water-works are to be built, the position of Village Clerk will be a responsible one, and should only be filled by a man of mature years and marked business capacity.

business capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public schools close this week. The Board of Education has decided that the vacation shall last but one week, instead of two, as usual. The resignation of Mrs. Stiles has been accepted by the Board, and Miss Humphrey chosen to fill her place as teacher.

resignation of Mrs. Stiles has been accepted by the Board, and Miss Humphrey chosen to fill her place as teacher.

The School Trustees of District No. 2, South Evanston, have resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$13,000 to build a new school-house. Prof. David Swing has been engaged to lecture at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, and many who have desired to hear this distinguished dlvine will thus be afforded a favorable opportunity. Subject: "The Novel." The "University Nine" beat the "Town Nine" at base ball Saturday. Score, 13 to 8.

The University students are seriously considering the project of raising the necessary amount of funds and sending a crew to participate in the annual college regatts to be held at Saratoga in July, and there is some prospect that such a step will be taken.

Evanston will lose one of its fairest daughters in about a month. The lose will be of a nature that is liable to be incurred by those who have so many eligible daughters to dispose of. The villagers who know who is referred to will acknowledge the truth of this item; those who have not yet heard the news will probably spend their leisure moments in trying to find it out.

The young ladies of the Congregational Church invite their friends and the general public to attend an exhibition and bazaar to be given by them at the church Friday evening. Many novel and attractive features have been carefully prepared, some of which will be especially interesting, and worthy of investigation.

The new light-house is now completed.

Your particular attention is directed to a rare oppor-tunity offered to secure a splendid hotel property. See particulars under head of "For Sale" column.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch, 998-1000

No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree of perfection. Families, hotels, and laundries much prefer these goods, as it produces a hard, lustral finish. THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Saturday.

Joseph B. Bickerdike and Zimri I. Pratt began a suit in trover in the Superior Court against the Commercial National Bank, claiming \$25,000. The plaintiffs assert that they gave a note to the bank for \$6,000, secured by collaterals valued at \$25,000. The bank wrongfully sold the securities for \$4,000, and the suit is to recover their value. The other suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court under a Federal statute, which allows a penalty and the forfeiture of interest when usury is taken. Plaintiffs claim that the bank has also exacted a usurious

penalty. THE CINCINNATI, PERU & CHICAGO RAILBOAD CASE.

penalty.

THE CINCINNATI, PERU a CHICAGO RAILBOAD CASE.

Judge Drummond gave a decision Saturday on
the effect on the stockholders of the judgment
rendered against the Company in the case of
Walker against the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago
Railroad Company. The Judge held that the
judgment was not conclusive on the stockholders unless they were served, and that
evidence might be allowed to contest the point
whether the judgment actually was, as it appeared to be, for labor done, and not for material
furnished. The case will now go back to Indiana, where a vigorous contest is to be expected.

USURIOUS CONTRACT.

Thomas J. Duffy, after paying interest at the
rate of 40 per cent per annum on a note for \$500,
has become tired of the monotony, and has appeared to the Court to give him a rest. Duffy
states, in his bill filed in the Superior Court,
that he borrowed \$500 of Henry L. Graham in
November, 1870, paying \$200 a year interest.
Duffy gave a mortgage on his furniture, at No.
604 West Adams street, and regularly renewed
the same every six months. He has now paid
altogether \$550 interest, and still owes the \$500
principal. There is, however, as he has learned,
a statute which forbids taking usury under penalty of a forfeiture of the whole interest, and he
therefore asks that the amount, he has paid as
interest may be applied to the payment of the
principal, and that his note may be canceled.

FARTITION SUIT.

interest may be applied to the payment of the principal, and that his note may be canceled.

PARTITION SUIT.

John McKeon filed a bill in the Circuit Court against James McKeon, Mary McKeon, Catherine McKeon, Ann McKeon, and Bridget McKeon, stating that Peter McKeon died seized of the east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 28, 37, 11, and also the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 21, 37, 11, situate in Lemont. The parties to this suit are his heirs, and complainant asks for a partition of the abovementioned land among them.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED.

In the case of Guenthiar against Hosemann, before Judge McRoberts, a new trial was granted.

In the case of Samuel Smith against E. W. Pike, before Judge Rogers, a new trial was allowed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

prietary Medicine Company, of 619 State street, by the Indianapolis Glass-Works Company. They allege that the Medicine Company owes them 6692.75 on three promissory notes, which are overdine and uupaid. A rule to show cause april 27 and a provisional warrant of seizure

Ramuel B. Horne filed a petition against Man-ning D. Birge, of this city, basing his claim on ar ndebtednes of \$487.63, as evidenced by a prom-sery note for that amount. Bridge filed a conindebtednes of \$487.63, as evidenced by a promissory note for that amount. Bridge filed a confession, and was adjudicated bankrupt. A warrant was accordingly issued, returnable May 18.

George Herbert filed a petition in the P. O. B. Company case, stating that the Register had declared the Matheney mortgage a valid lien, that the sale to John Hise was for an insufficient amount, and asking that he may be allowed to take the property and execute the trust. The Judge refused the petition.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Michael F. Ely began suit for \$1,000 against Christian Lonsberg and Andrew Schippel.

Frank C. Taylor and John M. Wright brought suit against Frank Taylor, H. Thompson, and W. A Rumsey for \$5,000.

John J. Vanderlip and W. S. Crilley filed a pe-

suit against Frank Taylor, H. Thompson, and W. A Rumsey for \$5,000.

John J. Vanderlip and W. S. Crilley filed a petition against Daniel W. Baker and J. E. Fay, asking a mechanic's lien on Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and the west 17 feet of Lot 6, in Block 7 of Millard & Decker's Subdimision of the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 26, 39, 13, claiming \$1,463.48, still due. J. R. Bickerdike and Z. I. Pratt began a suit in trover against the Commercial National Bank, H. F. Eames, and Edwin C. Allen, laying damages at \$25,000.

Ages at \$25,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—198, 201, 203, 205, 206, 207, 211, 212, 217, 219, 221, 223 to 227, 229, 283, 241, 245, 248, 250, 254, 257.

JUDGE BOOTH—69 to 88, except 77 and 85.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,525 to 1,525.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,525 to 1,525.

JUDGE McROBERTS—42 to 73, except 54 and 60.

JUDGE JAMESON SAME call as Friday.

JUDGE SMITH ASSISTS JUDGE McRoberts.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSION.—Concident Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Babara Diversy. Debt, \$40,000; damages, \$19,724.2
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ADMIRALITY.—
M. Halliday v. Canal-boat Georgia, intervening clair of William Smith allowed for \$125. of William Smith allowed for \$125.

SUFFRIOR OURT—CONFESSIONS.—William Ripley v
Daniel H. Call and Charles J. F. Kraft, \$506.28.

JUDGE MCRORENTS.—John King, Jr., et al. v. M.
Donner, Chester Woolner, and C. E. Cropsey, \$224.66.

-Richard B. Fuller v. Mary Lussenhop, \$1,550.

JUDGE SMITH.—Sidney Parker v. Thomas Williams, verdict \$50, and new trial granted.

CINCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Charles A. Sweet et al. v. Michael McGowan, \$107.22.

JUDGE TREE.—Cook County National Bank v. the Northwestern Publication Couppany; verdict \$1,725, and motion for new trial.

CERRO GORDO.

Celebration of the Battle of that Name

at Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk, Pa. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 18.—There was large gathering at Mauch Chunk to-day to cele the twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo, an engagement in the Mexi-can War, in which the Pennsylvania troops took a prominent part. The Scott Legion, of Phila-delphia, in command of Col. Reynolds, being venty-six men, arrived to-day at 2 o'clock yes terday on a special train, and were received by the municipal authorities, and escorted by platoon of police and a company of the Wyoming A rtilleries to the Valley House, in a blinding orm of snow and sleet. At 3 o'clock, sumptuous banquet was given by ac citizens of Wilkesbarre, at the Wyoming Valley Hotel. The legion, which numbers amon its names some of the distinguished Generals in the Mexican war and the War of the Rebellion was entertained in a most hospitable manner fo early two hours, after which the Chairman, the Hon, H. B. Wright, announced the toasts, which were responded to by Maj. Gen. Robert Patter son. a veteran of 74 years of age, Gen. Cad wallader, John J. Abercrombie, John T. Balliere E. R. Biles, B. E. Winslow, and E. L. Dans. A E. B. Blies, R. E. Wilsiow, and E. L. Dana. At 6 o'clock the entire party, accompanied by a delegation from Wilkesbarre, and correspondents of the press, took a special train for Wauch Chunk, arriving there at 9 o'clock, where they were received in an eloquent address by the Hon. Allen Craig, who welcomed the veterans of Mexico in the name of the citizens.

Moxico in the name of the citizens.

MUNCH CHAUK
is an important railroad town in the valley of the
Lehigh River, and numbers 6,000 inhabitants.
It is completely encircled by almost precipitous
mountains, which on one side rise to an altitude
of 1,200 feet. The scenery is wild beyond description, and well deserves the title of the
Switzerland of America. There were 30,000
visitors last summer.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Scott Legion

ABOUND THE FAMOUS "SWITCHBAOK," AROUND THE FAMOUS "SWITCHMADK, a railroad used in shipping coal thirty years ago, and now unused, except for pleasure excursions. The top of Mount Pisgat was reached by a plane 2,250 feet long, which overcomes a vertical height of 664 feet, the greatest elevation overcome by any single plane in the world. Upon this plane are laid two railroad tracks, up which cars are drawn with absolute safety, there being attached a safety-car of curious construction. From the summit the view is magnificent. On the foaming Lehigh, wending through the mountains 1,000 feet below from this point a gravity road runs to Summit Hill, 7 miles away, to which place the he by any single plane in the world. Upon splane are laid two railroad tracks, up which

road runs to Summit Hill, 7 miles away, to which place the

CARS RAPIDLY DESCEND,
their speed being regulated by the brakes, no engine being attached. Here were seen the mines, which have been on fire since 1832, all attempts at checking the fire having been long since abandoned. The cars are drawn up Mount Jefferson by an incline plane, from which the return trip to Mauch Chunk was made on a gravity road.

On arriving at Mauch Chunk, a banquet was given by citizens, at the Mansion House. The dining-hall was decorated with flags from the Mexican War, among which was a Mexican battle flag, captured by Sergt. Pryor at the Belan Gate of the City of Mexico. Pryor was one of the veterans present to-day. The flag has three red, white and green bars; on the bar a black eagle perched on a blooming cactus, holding a serpent in its falons.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS
were read from Gen. Joe Hooker and other prominent military men; Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, and others regretting their inability to be present.

Philadelphia, and others regretting their inability to be present.

During the banquet the toasts were responded to by Gens. Patterson, Cadwallader, Abercrombie, and leading citizens of Mauch Chunk, all of whom recalled the stormy scenes of the war with Mexico, and especially of the battle of Cerro Gordo, fought April 17 and 18, 1847.

The Scott Legion then marched to the Lehigh Valley Depot, and, after three cheers for the People of Mauch Chunk, sang "Auld Lang Syne," and started for Philadelphia on special train at 4 o'clock.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Interview with the President by a Committee of New York Merchants and Others.

And Others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, April 19.—The Special Committee of merchants and others who presented to the President at Washington, on Friday last, the petition signed by 2,500 of the leading bankers and merchants of this city, discountenancing the Senate's Currency bill, returned last evening. They all unite in expressing feelings of disgust at the treatment they were subjected to during this interview. Cyrus W. Field, Chairman of the Committee, says that he arranged with President Grant for a private interview. When the time for this arrived, they were ushered into the public reception-room of the White House, where they found the President, who received them courteously.

where they found the Fresident, who received them courteously.

BUTLER PUTS IN HIS OAR.

Very soon thereafter Gen. Butler burst unceremoniously into the room, through the door leading to Gen. Babcock's office, and, after making a curt apology, and saying he would detain him only a minute, he took the President off to one corner of the room, and spoke with him vary earnestly.

Instead of detaining him one minute, he kept him ten, leaving the Committee awkwardly standing. This they all looked upon as very discourteous.

Dadge H. G. Miller next received a "call."

Mr. Miller stated that the previous speaker had presented the question in its true light. The first question is: Did the people ever intend to have water-works? The village presents many unusual attractions, and was mainly coupled by those doing business in the city. To induce these to settle in Evanston, they must be given good homes. To this end, pure water and sewerage were a necessity. People would not leave the city for Evanston, until these facilities were provided.

The speaker also referred to the amount of bonds which would be issued by the village. Some object would constantly seek to obtain this money. Rings would be formed, and eternal vigilance would be necessary to keep it from being diverted to some improper purpose. He thought it would be better to use it now, and place it in an improvement of some permanent ralue and advantage. The tickst nominated

but had to consider other parts of the country than New York.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washingrow, April 19.—There is as yet no official indication concerning the President's action on the Finance bill, but the general impression is that he will approve it. Friends of the measure are confident in this belief, and some of them give as the reason for it the expression of thope in the President's last annual message that "the best measure may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely resumption of specie payments;" and the further remark of the President "that the decision of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive."

Report of the Delegation Who Visited

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, April 19.—President Grant's want
insult to the Boston delegation that visited h
to oppose any measure of inflation will not
forgotten. The Committee will issue a call
the citizens of Massachusetts to-morrow, which they say that organization is the first set by which unanimity and force can be given to the popular demand for hunesty and good faith FINANCIAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE MASSES.

FINANCIAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE MASSES.

It is proposed to co-operate with the movements already on foot in forming leagues throughout the country: First, to unite the people in demanding that our Government shall redeem every pledge it has given regarding its financial promises; and, second, to make clear to the people that a fixed standard of value is vital to every department of labor and trade; that self-interest, equally with common honesty, demands that the promises to re-establish a specie basis for currency shall be kept. This work requires time, patience, labor, and money; for the latter we now appeal to all who are in sympathy with us. who are in sympathy with us.

The most effective speeches and arguments for sound finance will be printed and distributed, and also a weekly publication to inform the p ple upon this question. Popular lecturers high standing and repute are needed TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION. In various other ways the completion of

In various other ways the completion of the organization will require funds.

They say that this question of finances is the supreme question of the hour, and they should consider themselves the political opponents of all public men who were not with them, or who were even undecided upon the matter of the public faith, and resolve to support no such men for any office whatever. This is signed by William Gray (Chairman), Edward Atkinson, H. P. Kidder, Edward Kianwood, Henry R. Reed, C. E. Bockus, A. J. C. Sowdon, George Batty Blake, Jr., Robert Treat Paine, George Tyson, William H. Forbes, William E. Perkins, Edward W. Sopar, E. B. Haskell, B. F. Nourse, of the Executive Committee, and the full General Committee. full General Committee.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Closing Proceedings of the Industrial Congress at Rochester--The Eight-Hour Law--Permanent Constitu-

special Displatch to The Chicago Tribun ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—The Industrial o'clock this morning. Among the resolutions adopted after my dispatch of last evening were the following: he following:

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled, lay beore their respective organizations the importance of
olding mass-meetings in their respective localities on

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled, lay before their respective organizations the importance of holding mass-meetings in their respective localities on Monday, May 18, 1874, for the purpose of discussing the labor question, to re-affirm the action of the Industrial Congress, and demanding the removal of the corrupt agents of the Government for violating, instead of enforcing the Eight-Hour law in the construction of Government buildings.

Resolved, That all the officers of the several international and national trades, labor, and industrial unions, be invited by the Congress to use their influence to organize the industrial classes under the industrial Congress of the United States.

dustrial Congress of the United States.

THE SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT
was fixed at \$1,000, with the privilege of employing such clerical help as he might require.
The official proceedings were ordered printed in the Workingman's Advocate, for distribution among the various trade and labor organizations, and the Congress.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.
The following persons were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the future government of the body. John Febrenbatch, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union; M. A. Foran, President of the Coppers' International Union; W. J. Cannon, President of the Carpenters' International Union; John James, Secretary of the Miners' National Union; W. Earle, Grand Master of the Sovereigns of Industry; A. Warner St. John, Industrial Brotherhood; C. Beck, Cleveland, O. Place of Holding Next Meetings. PLACE OF HOLDING WEXT MEETING.
After several ballots, Indianapolis was selected
s the place in which the next session of the
ougress will be held.

Congress will be held.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the press
and workingmen of Rochester, after which the The proceedings have throughout been marked with an earnestness worthy of all them. marked with an earnestness worthy of all classes of industry. Upon a common platform the co-operation of the Sovereigns of Industry and Industrial Brotharhood hear

operation of the Sovereigns of Industry and Industrial Brotherhood have been pledged to the carrying out of the objects sought to be ob-tained by the Industrial Congress.

CROP REPORTS.

Estimated Area of Wheat, Corn, and Oats Sown in the Northwest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—The National Crop-Reporter, formerly of Jacksonville, Ill., outlished to-day deductions from the estimates published to-day deductions from the estimates of its correspondents in relation to the probable area which will be seeded this spring in whest, corn, and oats, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesots, Missouri, Ohio, and

lows, Kansas, Minnesots, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The following is an abstract of the information furnished: The area seeded in spring wheat last year in the States named is placed at 6,960,000 acres, upon which there is an estimated increase this year of 8 per cent, making the estimated area this year 7,502,000 acres.

The estimated area planted in corn in 1873, in the above eight States, was 20,300,000 acres; the estimated increase this spring is 8 4-10 per cent, which would make the total area nearly 22,000,000 acres.

000 acres.

In oats, the area sown last year was 5,272,000 acres in the States named, and the probable increase this year is estimated at 8 2-10 per cent, which makes a total area amounting to 7,514,000

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inchrinte Asylum Law of Minne Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Faux. April 18.—Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas, this country, decides the Inebriate Asylum law of this State unconstitutional, in that it levies an unequal tax, and cannot be construed as a police regulation under the law. About \$12,000 has been collected from salcon-keepers and invested for a building fund of the Asylum, which, if this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court, as is anticipated, will be paid back with the interest earned to those from whom it was collected.

The Dubuque Steeple Case. The Dubuque Steeple Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 18.—The steeple case, eo-called, which has been before a court here for several days, and in which architects from Chicago and other distant cities were called to testify, came to an end to-day in a verdict against. Bishop Henesy for \$750. The Bishop's defense was faulty architectural construction of the steeple, and he filed a cross-bill of \$20,000 damages against plaintiff, Mullaney. The testimony of the architects called by the defense was to the effect that the steeple in question would have been dangerous if bullt higher; nevertheless, the jury gave a verdict as stated. There is a great deal of feeling in the public mind on the case.

WALL STREET.

Condition of the Gold and Stock, Telegraph Company. New York, April 19.—The World says: The New York Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock is admitted on "free list" of Stock Exchange. The capital stock of the Company (in \$25 shares) is \$2,500,000; of which the Western Union Telegraph Company, in October last, held \$1,173,599, or 47,710 shares out of 100,000. The Gold and Stock Company, for the year ending Angust 31, 1873, earned \$641,977 gross, at an expense of \$397,084; net earnings, \$244,893. In constructing lines similar to those nued in New York, in twenty-eight cities, the Company expended last year, \$216,173.

THE LAKE MARINE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 19.—The Charles
J. Kershaw, the largest propeller ever built in
the Saginaw River, was Isunched yesterday from
the shipyard of J. M. Ballentine & Co. The
Kershaw, named after a Milwaukee wheat
shipper, measures about 1,400 tons, is 225 feet in length over all, 38 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. She is a double-decker, carries three spars, and is rigged so that she can take care of herself when not under steam. She cost about \$90,000 equipped, and has a capacity of 55.000 bushels of corn, or 100,000 bushels of corn, or 100,000 bushels of cats, on a draft of 14 feet of water. She is designed for the iron ore or grain trade, and loads with lumber for Chicago this week.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

A strike of agricultural laborers is in progress in the eastern counties of England, arising from a demand of the Union in Warwickshire for an extra shilling a week. The landlords and farmers intend combining to turn out all the Union

borers.

—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone, which took-lace in Westminster Abbey, was attended by a nil representation of the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. Keneally's application for a new trial for the Treborne claimant has been refused on one of the pleas, the decision being reserved on the remainder.

remainder.

—Contradictory reports are received from Spain as to the condition of the campaign, one report saying that hostilities have been suspended in confederation of the bad weather, and another that they have been renewed before Bil-

another that they have been renewed before Bibbao.

—Ledru Rollin is suffering from heart disease, necessitating his retirement from politics.

Political.

The condition of affairs in Little Rock is unchanged. Mr. Brooks has issued another proclamation ordering Baxter's adherents to return to their homes. The accounts of the situation vary according to the sources whence they come. Baxter claims everything in his favor on the one hand, and Brooks is equally self-complacent on the other. The Mayor of Little Rock has telegraphed to President Grant for assistance and instructions, but the latter refused to interfere.

Miscellaneous. The Mayor of New Orleans has telegraphed to all the large cities of the United States, asking for aid for the poor people in New Orleans drowned out by the Mississippi overflow.

—The ice-blockade at Buffalo was broken

—The ice-blockade at Buffalo was broken Saturday morning.

—A woman named Pickles and her two grown sons attempted to assessinate a physician named Pitmap, in Kirkwood, near St. Louis, by shooting him. They were all arrested.

—The investigations of the District Investigaring Committee in Washington, on Saturday, did not develop much of importance except the whereabouts of the notorious lobbyist, Kirtland. He refused to appear before the Committee, but will be required to testify as soon as the Senate gives the Committee authority to compel his attendance.

Local. A meeting of the West Chicago Park Com-missioners, Aldermen from the wards in the West Division, and Commissioner of the Board of Public Works from that part of the city was held Saturday afternoon, to consider the sub-ject of improvements contemplated by the Park Board. After a full discussion, the meet-ing expressed its approval of an ordinance giv-ing the Park Commissioners control of certain streets to be converted into boulevards for park

approaches.

The annual report of the Fire-Marshal shows that there were 466 fires during the year ending March 31, 1873, an increase of 25 over last year; with a total loss of \$1,013,246, an increase of \$333,147. The force of the Department consists of 293 men, and 119 horses, the total value of buildings, real estate, apparatus, etc., being \$775,871.75.

The Common Council Committee on Public Emildings have acreed to report recommending a

Buildings have agreed to report recommending conference with the same Committee of the County Commissioners, with a view to immediate steps toward the erection of a new Court According to the Comptroller, the fund no —According to the Comptroller, the fund now available for the Free Library amounts to \$54,-511, of which \$24,000 will have to be paid for the purchase of books, periodicals, etc.

—The Ninth Presbyterian Church Society has adopted a resolution disapproving of the action of the Chicago Presbytery in recommending the dismissal of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. McKaig, and retaining him in that position, and giving him their full support, until he is found guilty of the heresy charged against him.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, April 18 and 19.

Port of Chicago, April 18 and 19.

Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, lumber; tug New Era, towing, Grand Haven; barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, tumber; barge William Burns, Grand Haven, lumber; barge C. F. Alien, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Coral, Duck Lake, Inaber; steam barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, inmber; steam barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Herald, Manistee, lumber; schr Gypsy, Muskegon, lumber; schr W.H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber; schr Fastion, Manistee, lumber; prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, aundries; scow Granger, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Honest John, Musgon, lumber; scow Marinadd, Grand Haven, lumber; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; scow Waite

Seow Milton, White Hall, 10 tons feed, 10 brls sugar, Scow Milton, White Hall, 10 tons feed, 10 brls sugar 26 boxes sundries; schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 56 kegs nalis, 6 brls oil, 9 tons stoves and iron; schr Louiss McDonald, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats; schr Industry, Manitowec, 1,100 bu corn; schr Coral, Duck Lake, 10 brls flour; scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 600 bu corn, 10 brls bed; 10 brls sugar, 2 brls oil, 314 *hs butter, 32 pkgs sundries; schr Tri-Color, Holland, 800 bu corn, 100 dry hides, 2 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Alpena, 8t. Joseph, 200 pkgs groceries, 50 pkgs hardware, 5 brls whisky, 5 brls plants; schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 22,821 bu corn; schr John F. Matt, Buffalo, 18, 162 bu wheat; schr Emma A. Mayes. Port Huron, 28,029 bu corn; prop Toledo, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat; prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Ira Chaffes, South Haven, sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—PASSED UP—Props Asis, America, Lincoln and barge, Lake Erie, Milwaukes; barks Sunny Side, M. Möntmorency, M. Merritt, Bree-den; schrs China, Montauk, F. J. King, George Thurs-ton, James Norris, Magellan, Manzeanillo, Magio, PASSED DOWN—None. WIND—Southeast.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The mild weather prevailing Saturday made vessel men quite hopeful of a speedy opening of the Straits.

—Business at the lumber market was not as brisk last Saturday as it had been the two days previous, but three cargoes were for sale in the afternoon.

—The schr Kate Darling collided with a vessel, the name of which was not learned, Saturday afternoon at Adams street bridge, breaking her jib-boom guy and losing her cathead.

—The schr Butcher Boy left for Racine Saturday evening, at which place she will take in a load of grain for Buffalo.

—The schr Lizzie Doak collided with the schr Australia Saturday morning at Twelfth street bridge. The former vessel lost her main rigging, but no damage was done to the latter.

—The first cargo of lumber from Manistee this season was brought here Friday afternoon by the propeller Charles Reitz.

ELSEWHERE.

The schooner Dacotah has been chartered for two trips from Alpena to Toledo; lumber, freight for \$2.75 per fb.

—The scow Dan Baker is ashore on Middle Sister Island, Lake Erie. The steamer Jay Cooke made an effort to pull her off, but the Baker not having a good line it broke, and the effort was abandoned for the present.

—The tug Kingsbury was careened at Muskegon,

Island, Lake Erie. The steamer Jay Cooke made an effort to pull her off, but the Baker not having a good line it broke, and the effort was abandoned for the present.

The tug Kingsbury was careened at Muskegon, Saturday week, her bottom needing some slight repairs. The ropes used to draw her over broke, and she surged back into the water so quickly that she went much too far the wrong way, and filled, sinking to her deek. She was raised last Sunday.

The prop Granite State, bound from Lake Erie to egdensburgh, had a hole knocked in her bow by the ice Monday night, near Lindies Island. St. Lawrence River. The propeller was immediately run ashore, bow on, and the leak temporaylly repaired. The propelity of Toledo, bound up to this port, took off a portion of her cargo, and towed her down to Alexandria Bay, when the water was pumped out, and she then proceeded on her voyage.

The wreck of the steam barge Fayette, which went ashore on Hammond's Point, Mackinaw Straits, arrived at Detroit harbor Thursday afternoon in tow of the tug Winslow. Capt. Danger, who got her off, says ne was driven from the wreck three times by a severe storm, which surrounded his boat with heavy masses of ice, nearly crushing it. On the voyage to Detroit they were compelled to seek shelter at different points on account of bad weather. The Fayette had on a cargo of about 100 tons of general freight, about a third of which consisted of beef, pork, and butter. A good portion of these articles will be saved,

The annual report of the chief signal officer, just published, contains a list of disasters to shipping upon the lakes during the year 1873, from which it appears that the number of wasels sunk is 41; destroyed by fire, 5; damaged by fire, 8; dismasted, 7; disabled, damaged, &c., 166; damaged by collision, 128; struck by lightning, 7; waterlogged, 15; sprung leaks, 36; sahore and aground, 143. Total, 84.

The Chairman of the Lighthouse Board has issued a notice that, on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1874, a light wi

DEATHS. FORD—On Sunday, the 19th inst., at his residence, I Brown-st., of consumption, Alexander Ford, aged 3 years (formerly of the Board of Trade Grain Inspection). Friends of the family are invited to attend his funera Tuesday, the 31st inst. Services at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken by ears to Rosehill.

TILLINGHAST—At 1 o'clock, on the 17th inst., o typhoid-posumonia, Paniel W. Tillinghast, aged 3 years. Priends of the family are invited to attend his funeral Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Daniel L. Boone, 1156 Michigan-ay, TINKER—On the 18th inst., Isaac Tinker, aged 7 years.

ears.
Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, rard Twitty, 355 West Adams-st., on Monday, the 2 mst., at 10 colock p. m.

55 Providence (R. I.) papers please copy. SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH SOOTHING in the United States, SYRUP

CHILDREN TEETHING.

Continental

479, 481 & 483 State-st., Cor. Eldridge court, CHICAGO.
BENJ. N. ANDERSON......Pr

The best \$2 per day House in Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By HODGES & CO., eal Retate Auctioneers and Commission Me Marble Front Auction Rooms, 638 West Lake

Tuesday, April 21, at 10 a, m., We will sell the entire contents of 143 THIRD-AV

Near Harrison-st., 3-story house, 14 rooms furnished complete, consisting of fine Brussel and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Chambes Sets, Marble-Top Centre Tables, Marble Top Hat Rack, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Par lor Sets, Extension Tables, Double Parlors Sitting, Dining-Room, Laundry, and Kitches Furniture, 1 P. P. Stewart Cock Stove (cos \$75), 1 Refrigerator, China, Crockery, Glass ware Plated Ware &c., &c.

N. B.—Second-hand dealers not wanted tratend our sales.

wM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers. NO. 137 OAKLEY-ST., Between Adams and Monroe, 3-story Brick.

On Wednesday, April 22, at 10 a.m. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS,

Consisting of 1 Elegant Turking, Chromos, &c.; Velyet and Brussels Carpets, Real Bronzes, 1 French Marble Clock, genuine French Statuary, I elegant Wainut Marble-Top Sideboard, beautiful Walnut Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Real Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Cornices, &c.; Marble-Top Tables, Dining, Sitting and Kitchen Furniture, China, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Outlery, &c., &c. Also, Gas Fixtures. Sale positive and without reserve. Look out for bargains.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—Parties attending our sales will be furnished

No. 280 West Washington-st (Late Dr. Parker's Residence,) Thursday, April 23, at 10 a.m.

The entire contents, consisting of 1 Elegant Rosewood, 7% octave Piano, Square Grand, extra large size, carved legs, top and bottom mouldings, Steel Engravings, Oil Paintings, very rare, 2 Rosewood Parlor Sets, 2 Rosewood Marble-Top Chamber Sets, English Body Brussels Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, China and Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Outlery, &c. &c. One Valuable Library. Also Horses, Carriages, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

68 & 70 Wabash-av. DRYGOODS.

One of the Finest Sales of the Season-Tuesday, April 21, at 9% a. m. Dress Goods, including Fine Silks and Satins, Alpacas, Ginghams, etc. Splendid invoice of White Goods, Lines Underwear, Rickis, etc. Notions, Hosiery, Gioves, etc. Satis, Caps, and Straw Goods, full line. Millnery Goods, Ornaments, Flowers, and Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. Clothing, Fancy Costings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans. CARPETS-Full line at 11 o'clock. GEU. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. Open and Top Buggies, Democrats, Express Wag-

ons, Double and Single Harness. AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, AT11 a. m GEO. P. GORB & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. In the Auction Sale of Boots.

Shoes, and Slippers, By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashav., owners DAY. APRIL 22, at 9% a. m., a fine line of Utica and Rochester made goods will be offered. 509 WEST ADAMS-ST., COR. LAFLIN. At the Elegant Marble-Front Residence of JOHN ALSTON, Esq.,

17 ROOMS OF ELEGANT Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, Elegant and very Elaborate Rosewood Frame Parlor Set, covered in Brocatelle; cost \$3,000; Marble-Top Table and Etagere to match, Marble-Top Sideboard, Elegant Mantel and Pier Mirrors (French Plate), Chamber Sets with Dressing-Case Bureaus, Mahogany Chamber Sets, Silk Stripe Parlor Sets, Cornices and Lace Curains, White Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Bedsteads, and Bureaus; Hall Trees, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, French Clock, Mantel Ornaments, Paintings, Refrigerators, Stoves, China, Glass, and Plated Ware; Rich Velvet, English Bods Brussels, and Three-ply Carpets; Gas Fixtures; a Steinway Piano Forte, cost \$1,000.

House open for inspection of the goods April 30, 31, and \$2. I SHALL SELL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE 23d DAY OF APRIL, at half-past 9 o'clock a. m., at 68 and 70 Wabash-av., the entire stock of Herman Liebling, bankrupt, consisting of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Woolens, Linings, and

Tailors' Trimmings. This stock invoices at \$23,800, and it must be sold. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers By N. P. HARRISON. SPECIAL SALE

At 204 & 206 East Madison-st., of FINE FRENCH ARTISTIC BRONZE GROUPS & STATUES Bronse Urns and Vases, Black Marble and Gilt Choks, Agate, Amarmo, and Bardiglio Stone Vases, &c., &c. on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, at 9.1-2 and 2 o'clock, Will be sold by order of the Importers, Mesers, Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & South Choles, While sold by order of the Importers, Mesers, Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & South Choles, County of Philadelphia, a large and choice collection of Flue of Philadelphia, a large and choice collection of Flue of Philadelphia, a large and choice vases, Urns, Card Recetvers, Alabaster Statusties and Groups, all just received from France and Ilaly, and executed to the order of the firm. Thy collection is one of the finest ever offered in the City of Chicago, and will be arranged for examination on Monday, 20th inst, with Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Highly Attractive Catalogue

ESSRS. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ke pleasure in announcing to the at they have received a large D ON of the most Elegant, USEFUL's cods ever brought to this city, which UCTION, at the commodious store,

No. 185 STATE-ST., under Palmer Honse

Monday Afternoon, April 20, at 2 O'Clock And continuing day and evening until the whole coll tion is disposed of. Among the many Ornamental articles are: VASES.

ETAGERE ORNAMENTS of the most stylish and beautiful designs in Bronze, S PARIAN MARBLE ORNAMENT

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE North Dearb CLOCKS.

Bronze and Marble Mantel Clocks of the Intest FORSA SILVER PLATED WARE Elegant Ice Pitchers, Casters, Walters and Salve complete Tea and Dessert Sets, Urns, Wine and Blas-stands, Ldquor Frames, Cake and Fruit Salvets, Salve Diabes, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., all of the best qual made by the Maridan Britannia Company.

IVORY H'LD. CUTLERY Of the best English manufacture, DINNER ENIVER. CARVERS AND FORKS, &c., &c. THE WHOLE forming the most costly and magnifest collection ever offered at public competition. Our in-structions are to make a FOSTIVE SALE, without an reserve. Remember the sale will commence on MONDAY, 20th Inst., 2 p. n

and continue day and evening until the whole collection disposed of. Attend the Opening Sale while the co inbroken. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austrasers NO. 1004 INDIANA-AV Elegant Household Furniture. Monday Morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock

No. 1004 Indiana-Av., Consisting of Parlor. Chamber, and Dining-Room Pur-niture, Brussols and Wool Carpets, Bedsand Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, to, 40. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT TURKISH RUGS

Parisian and Turkish Embroidered

lable & Piano Covers Tuesday Morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock

CENT GOODS, and offer an entirely NEW AS MENT, which we have received direct from the ers, embracing large and extra large sizes GENUINE TURKISH RUGS. Erom the Colebrated Manufactory of Aly B. R. I Smyrna, manufacturer to His Royal Highans, the TAN OF TURKEY. A large and choice sellent portunity that will be afforded to obtain then in in ear, as this is our closing sale. The Goods will be arranged and on Exhibition on Monday. The ladies are hvisid to visit our store and examine the Goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

No. 778 Michigan-av. PEREMPTORY SALE

MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE And Entire Household Furniture, Wedne day Morning, April 22, at 10 o'clock. We are instructed by C. H. Ganbert, Esq., to sell stauction, his Elegant Private Residence and Let, with good Barn attached, No. 778 Michiga ear De Bosse to Bosse to the Committee of the State of the By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,
(Between Dearborn and Clark.) WE SHALL SELL The Entire Furniture, AT DWELLING, 230 WEST MONROE-ST., Monday Morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets in Black White Parlor and Kitchen Furniture, Carpet, Bedding, Bed and Table Linen, Table Culery, Creat Glass, Stoves, etc., the whole being the Furniture or WM. A. BUTTERS 2 CO., Assisted WM. A. BUTTERS & Co.

WE SHALL SELL
Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at 16 Mariness
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, & THURSDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at 100 Madis

The Entire Furniture Dwelling 391 Wabash-sv., Thursday morning, April 22, at 16 o'clock, consisting the usual effects found in a genteel dwelling, set Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Hoom, and Kiteber Parlor, Carpeta, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Gissa, etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Acctusers.

WE WILL SELL

By BRUSH, SON & CO., Salesroom, 4 South Canal-st. \$10,000 WORTH ELEGANT FURNITURE

NEARLY NEW, At 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., TURSDAY, APRIL 8.

1 Square Grand, Over-strung Bass Plano, full deal perior Marble-Top Sets of Parior Suits; Tursing Dearborn Marble-Top Sets of Parior Suits; Tursing Dearborn, Sancy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Lace Contents, Lambrequins, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lace Contents, Lambrequins, Lace Contents, La GRAND JOINT SALE,

GALLOWAY & TRELANI GEO. LINDENBERGER,

OF

Righbred Harness and Saddle Horses, Mars,
Trotting Horses, Thoroughbred Colts,
and Brood Mares,
At EMINENCE, Kr., 40 miles from Ludwille,
On Tuesday, May 5, 1874, at 10 a.

Torms-Four months, with 10 per cent interests,
entity, F. C. KIDD & S. S. MEDDIS CO. VOLUME 27.

REAL ESTA

D NEWS.

JOHN CO FOR SALE OR P

PINANCIAL

\$15,000 SECURED

Public notice is hereby given like, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 13 of the said of 15 JOSEPH E. YO and are secured by trust deed on Chicago. The proceeds of sale a payment of note of flamine J. 1 19,963.97 new organics. TERCHANTS EXCHANGE N

Chartered in 1839. Rec Capital, #1,000,000; See WM. A. THOMPSON, President JOHN 6, DAVIS, VI Preston, Kean

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The most desirable location a pecially adapted to a fapoy graze 27x185. Office worth 43,000 nonemally low. 100 Kest Madie Gas, Steam, and Wa

GRANITE MONU SCHUREMAN & HAND MAN Michigan-av, cornet Van B GENERAL NOTE BROKER

To Life Agents and Sell The Home Life Instrusted Company of allow or pay to the control of the Company of allow or pay to the control of the Company of the pears, and wishing to increase the business of the pears and wishing to increase the business of the pears of

Public notice in hereby CHICAGO, A consistency of the consistency of t INAUGURATED

PIRST-CLASS THROUGHOUT. M 13 There is any one who has money and maney, can do so by salling on DE PAL it. In bacoment.

ON THE EUROPEAN P.

This well-known and feverite framework for the season MOSDAY, May 2, the season MOSDAY was a second and further particular office of the Lake Forest Hotel Company of

W. C. WATTS

Special Assessment OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF P

SCHWEIZ BEG DINN

HOTELS. WESTMINSTER

Only one block from Unite Square, the selection in the city, in the immediate principal places of amore and a passenger, and interest of the common and a passenger, and interest of the common and a passenger, and in the common and a passenger, LAKE FOREST I LAKE FOREST, I

BUSINESS CARD